INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 287– BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

LANCASHIRE PANIC AT INDIAN BOYCOTT!

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON SIR SAMUEL HOARE

Tax The Indigenous Cloth

FOREIGN TRADERS OPEN CAMPAIGN AGAINST SWADESHI.

"POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK" GAME.

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

Now that the Fiscal Policy of India is determined by the influences of the India Office, it is interesting to learn that a body called the Calcutta Import Trade Association has addressed the Finance Department of the Government of India with the suggestion that there should be an Excise Duty on piecegoods manufactured in India.

A LUCRATIVE SOURCE OF REVENUE.

The Association in the course of its communication says:—

"It is recognised by all that the Government is in need of revenue and it seems to the Committee that no more lucrative and expanding revenue could be obtained than by the imposition of an excise duty on piecegoods manufactured in India. The extremely shel ered position occupied by the cotton manufacturing industry by reason of the increasing and crushing burdens now placed upon the imports of such manufactur s advantages accruing to the industry by he abnormal fall in the price of raw cotton, and by the absence of labour troubles and betterment of the methods of production, have increased production to such an extent as to convince the Committee that no better source of revenue to the Government exists than in a tax upon cotton manufactures in India.

FOREIGNER'S CONCERN FOR INDIAN MASSES.

The price of raw cotton showed a fall of 36 per cent. in March 1931, as compared with S pt mber 1929, whereas the decline in the price of co ton manufactures in the same period was only 19 per cent. The Indian mills use Indian cotton to a great extent, and when it is remembered that a bigger market was made available for goods due to heavy customs imposts, an obvious inference from these figures is that the mills are, because of their sheltered position, reaping larger profits.

It is manifestly unfair tha Indian mills should shelter behind high tariff walls and impose heavy price burdens upon an article which next to food, is the greatest necessity of the masses. Imports of cotton manufactures have ceased to be a factor in deciding the price of local manufactures, but it is safe to assert from a study of the relevant figures and without disregarding the lower purchasing power of the people that the price of Indian goods is at a higher level than is warranted.

Heavy import duties have had the effect sought, namely, the destruction of the revenue afforded by increasing the cus oms duties. Every effort has been made by increasing duties to obtain additional revenue, but the most lucrative source of all revenue, namely: a taxation upon the Indian manufactured piecegoods has been disregarded. No one can seriously and honestly maintain that import duties on such a high scale as at present ruling are necessary for the pro ection of the Indian industry and it seems that the Government has as in other articles, utterly disregarded the sound policy of imposing an excise duty on the commodities manufactured within the country.

INCREASED PROFITS OF TH INDUSTRY.

The price of Indian piecegoods has been maintained at a high level due to factors of which mention has been made. And the Government in destroying the toms revenue, previously afforded on piecegoods, has greatly increased the profits obtained by the industry at the expense of the people. The quantity of cloth made in India has increased from 1,164 million yards in 1913-14 to 2,561 million yards in 1930-31, whilst the imports of cloth have decreased from 3,197 million yards in 1913-14 to 890 million yards in 1930-31. No great difficulty need be experienced in gauging the fall in the customs revenue from this source and the Committee fail to see why some of this revenue should not be regained by an excise duty."

It is needless to add that the Government of India at present does not intend to launch on the course suggested, however suited it may be to the requirements of Lancashire, but the communication throws light on the activities of foreign trading interests.

Lancashire Deputation To India Secretary.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A deputation of Lancashire cotton employers will wait on Sir Samuel Hoare to-morrow and submit their views on Indian import duties and boycott of foreign goods.—Reuter.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S VISIT TO HUBLI.

DHARWAR, Dec. 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has promised to visit Hubli and Bagalkot.

Panditji is not expected to visit any other place in Karnataka owing to pressure on his time.—A P.

HOW HUBLI WILL RECEIVE PT. JAWAHARLAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Dec. 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reaching Hubli on the 17th afternoon at 3-30 by car. A procession has been arranged throughout the town with an elephant-howdah.

Panditji speaks at a public meeting at 6-30 and opens Karnatak Press Exhibition at 8 p.m.

The daily Exhibition opens to the general public from the 18th from 8 to 12 and 3 to 8.

Visitors' fee will be one anna.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

The next session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will commence at the Council Chamber at Nagpur at noon on Monday the 18th January 1932.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN SENT TO JAIL.

CALCUTTA, December 8.

Mr. Hemantkumar Bose, Secretary of the North Calcutta Congress Committee, was sentenced today by the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech he had delivered in Beadon Square. The same Magistrate sentenced Eloka Prasad Singh Editor Printer and Publisher of "Khatriya Sangsar" a vernacular weekly, to three months rigorous imprisonment for an offence under section 3 of Act 22 of 1922. The accused was charged with directly instigating constables to disaffection and indiscipline.—A.P.

CONGRESS CABINET TO TAKE STOCK

MEETING ON EVE OF NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Mahatma To Dash Down To Ahmedabad Soon After Arrival In Bombay

IMAM SAHEB BAWAZIR SERIOUSLY ILL.

AHMEDABAD, December 8.

As a result of the cables which have passed between Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Gandhi since the latter's arrival at Villeneuve, it was now been decided that Mr. Gandhi, who reaches Bombay on Monday the 28th December, will be proceeding the same night to Ahmedabad in view of the precarious conhition of health of his lifelong friend and coworker the Imam Saheb of Bawazir.

THE IMAM SAHEB

The Imamsaheb came into contact with Mr. Gandhi during his stay in South Africa where he sacrificed his position as a wealthy trader and joined the satyagraha fight inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi and shared with him the rigours of jail life.

AS CIVIL RESISTER.

The Imamsaheb returned with Mr. Gandhi to India and has been an inmate of the Ashram at Sabarmati. Despite his advancing years he actively participated on each occasion in Mr. Gandhi's civil resistance movements and was imprisoned during the last campaign.

MAHATMA'S CONCERN.

Since his release the Imam Saheb has been suffering from tuberculosis and his condition has been gradually getting worse. Mr. Gandhi who has been fully posted with information with regard to the patient's health has, therefire, decided to leave for Ahmedabad, soon after his arrival in Bombay.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING.

Under the circumstances Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has, in consultation with Mr. Gandhi, fixed the meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Ahmedabad for 30th December.—A.P.

GUJRAT YOUTH CONFERENCE

Postponed Till 2nd Week Of Jan. Pending Gandhiji's Arrival

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT. Dec. 7.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Gujarat Youth League was held at Surat on the 6th inst and has passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Gujarat Youth League congratulates the Surat Youth League on its acceptance of the recommendation of the Gujarat Youth League to hold a Gujarat Youth Conference at Surat and calls upon the youth of Gujarat to exert all efforts to make the conference quite successful. While the Committee recognises the importance of organising the youths at this juncture when Government repression is rampant in all directions, and when the political situation is becoming grave, however looking to the fact that Gandhiji's arrival in India will clear the cloudy political atmosphere in India, this Committee recommends the Reception Committee of the Conference 'to postpone the conference to the second week of January 1932' so as to enable the conference to make more definite resolutions and give a more emphatic lead to the Youths.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION.

Next, the Committee emphatically protests against the cruel reign of repression started by the Government in the provinces of Bengal, U. P., Madras and the Frontier and the latest Viceregal fiat in promulgating the Bengal Ordinance and thus reducing Bengal under Martial law. It further declares that the Premier's statement in the Round Table Conference does not come up to the demands of the Nation.

PREPARING FOR LATHI RAJ?

Govt. Tender For 25,000 Of Them

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, December 8.

(SPECIAL). The Indian Stores Department of the Government of India, which, owing to the financial stringency, is not getting enough orders for stores required by the Government, is having a new experience through the requirements of the political situation, and recently had to call tenders for some 25,000 lathis required for police, in some province, possibly Bengal. It is said that orders have now been placed for them.

MAHATMA GOES TO LAUSANNE.

To Address Meetings.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Montreux.—Owing to pouring rain in the morning, Gandhiji kept himself indoors, but weather clearing in the afternoon he walked to Villeneuve. He observed his customary Monday silence.

To-morrow he goes to Lausanne to speak at several meetings.

During his stay in Switzerland he will be watched by two Swiss detectives. Two English detectives escorted him from London to Villeneuve.

U. P. LEADERS TO BE ROUNDED UP?

Govt. Move To Meet No-Rent Campaign

NO INTENTION TO SUSPEND COLLECTION

NOTICES TO TENANTS AND LANDLORDS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

Action to launch a no-rent campaign, it is believed, will lead the U. P. Government to take steps against those behind the movement, and that it is only a question of time. Mr. Bomford, Collector of Allahabad, has issued notices informing tenants that if sufficiet rents are not paid, the concessions already given or contemplated, may be withdrawn.

It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the United Provinces Legislative Council to amend the Tenancy Act to provide for the realisation of arrears of rent as arrears of revenue.—A. P.

PAY UP RENT AND REVENUE

Govt. Notices To Tenants And Landlords

LUCKNOW. Dec. 8.

It is understood that the U. P. Government has authorised all District officers to issue notices to the tenants and landlords that payments of rents are now due and that Government has no intention of stopping or suspending payment save of course in such cases (as for instance certain parts of Allahabad District) where corrected slips are under process of issue or where specific suspensions or remissions have been given owing to damage done during the course of late monsoon.—A. P.

Lords Debate Indian Policy.

BACK BAY AUTHOR PLAYS CHURCHILLIAN ROLE

Lothian On The Disease And Cure

LONDON, December 8.

In the House of Lords, to-day Lord Lothian moved a resolution for approval of Government's Indian Policy. There was a large attendance in the gallery, including numerous Burmese delegates garbed in Burmese attire in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

LORD LLOYD'S AMEDMENT.

Lord Lloyd intends to move an amendment stating "inter alia" that the

"House considers the moment has not yet arrived at which the Government, mindful of their supreme responsibilities for the safety and welfare of the people of India, can pronounce final judgment regarding the solution of the problem,"—

CURE FOR THE DESEASE.

Lord Lothian recalling his recent announcement of Government's intention to maintain law and order said that in the long run repression was no remedy and political discontent required political cure. He then proceeded to review the Indian policy since 1917.

THREE PRINCIPLES.

He believed that the work done at the Round Table Conference represented a stage in the evolution of the relations between Britain and India which was impossible to exaggerate. He added: "We should in due time solve the greatest problem ever confronting British statesmanship. Mr. MacDonald's declaration of policy placed the Indian constitution on three principles, namely, Federation, Responsibilities and Safeguards.

IF WE COULD PERSUADE MAHATMA!

"If we could convince Mahatma Gandhi that it was in the real interest of India that he should persuade his enthusiastic followers to capture the machinery of Government by constitutional means he would do more to develop independence of character and capacity for self-Government than he could by any form of direct action."

Lord Lothian believed that Mr. MacDonald's statement commanded the agreement of the great mass of responsible opinion in India. "If we went faster we would imperil the structure of Indian Government and therefore the peace, liberty and security of the Indian people. If we went slower we would be deprived of the consent and co-operation of Indians without which the policy of 1917 could not be realised.

The Round Table Conference would reassemble in some form and thereafter Government would present the draft constitution for the consideration of Parliament."

Lord Lothian declared that Government was unable to accept Lord Lloyd's amendment which would produce doubt and confusion when resolute action on the lines of the White Paper was imperatively needed.—Reuter.

(Message Incomplete.)

INDO-AFRICAN QUESTION

Cape Town Conference Personnel

FAZLI HUSSEIN TO LEAD INDIAN DELEGATION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

A communique states:

The personnel of the Government of India delegation to the Conference to be held at Cape Town in January 1932 will be as follows:

LEADER—Sir Fazli Hussain, member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

EMBERS—Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri, Sir Darcy Lindsay. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. G. S. Bajpai, (member and Secretary.)

Sir Kurma Reddi, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, will be an additional Member.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Government of the Union of South Africa will be represented by the Hon'ble Dr. D. F. Malan (Minister of Interior), Hon'ble O. Pirow (Minister of Justice), Hon'ble E. G. J. Jansen (Minister of Native Affairs), Hon'ble P. Duncan (Member of House of Assembly) and Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, member of House of Assembly.—A. P.

INDIAN AIR MAIL CRASHED ?

No Information, Says Delhi Communique

OUGHT TO HAVE REACHED ON 4TH INST

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

A communique says:

There is no information about the inward mail aeroplane of Imperial Airways which was due to reach Karachi on 4th December.

As this aeroplane will return westward from Karachi, mails intended for conveyance over the Indian State air service to Delhi will be transmitted from Karachi by the ordinary route.

Mails intended for despatch by Indian State air service from Delhi to Karachi on the 8th instant have been forwarded by rail to connect with the westbound aeroplane.—A. P.

Sastri And Malaviya See Premier MacDonald

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Sastri and Pandit Malaviya called on Mr. MacDonald at Downing Street this morning.—Reuter.

ORDINANCE IN ACTION.

Operations In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG. Dec. 8.

There is little definite news to report as to operations which are being conducted under the Bengal Emergency Powers Act in Chittagong, except that so far no arrests of absconders have been made. The extra forces drafted into the district will have to accustom themselves to their surroundings, and to the peculiar work which is expected of them, and their chief duty at first will be reconnaisance of the country in which they are acting. Communications are bad and no comprehensive round up or drive is thus practicable, and immediate results are not to be expected. There is no vestige of panic in villages. The behaviour of troops and police has been examplary, and authorities have received no complaints against them.—A. P.

DACCA GOVERNMENT OFFICES GUARDED.

Precautionary Measures Against Outrages.

DACCA, Dec. 8.

As a precautionary measure against any further outrages armed pickets have been posted at important centres all over the city. Batches of armed constables are patrolling principal thoroughfares and some of Government Offices are being strongly guarded. It is understood that this arrangement, though temporary, will continue for an indefinite period.—A. P.

COL. GIDNEY INVESTED WITH INSIGNIA OF KNIGHTHOOD

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The King received Col. Gidney whom His Majesty invested with insignia of knighthood.—Reuter.

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For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS. Pay Rs. 100, besides commission. Apply with stamped addressed envelope to SANJIVNI WORKS, Kapurthala, (Punjab.)
A R6366B

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST from 5-30 to 7-30 P.M. Apply Post Box 3083, Bombay, stating speed and pay desired.
A R6351

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS and AGENTS throughout Central India and Berar for a very Progressive Life Office with strong National Directorate. Liberal salary, commission and bonus for guaranteed business. Apply M. R. JHULKA, Jhuna Topkhana, INDORE.
A R 6337 A

WANTED—AGENTS for Curative Tea, most effective remedy for Diseases, Quick salable, great demand please apply KULKARNI BROS. (SOLE AGENTS, India and Burma) UJJAIN C.I."
A R6369

WANTED—CONTRACTORS for the completion of Boundry Walls and Latrines with Septic Tank at our Kerosene Godown, Sewri. Apply to BENIPRASAD KIDARNATH, 331, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
A R6380

WANTED—Influential and Capable Gentlemen with winning demeanour as DISTRICT AGTNTS and AGENCY ORGANISERS in Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces by a Well Established Indian Life Office with all up to date features which offers policies on cheapest premium with highest returns. Terms:—A monthly salary of Rs. 50 to 100 according to capabilities. Free insurance training unique opportunities to those out of employment. Apply sharp. Box No. 1276 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 3976

POST—INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—Must possess 10 years' experience of Police work. Expert in investigation and C. I. D. work. Salary up to Rs. 400/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th December, 1931, to the Army Minister, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3956

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—One LADY TEACHER to teach Marathi and English up to Matric, II one NURSE, III one BRAHMIN COOK. Write stating qualification, experience, caste, age, lowest salary expected to Box No. 1297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6385

WANTED—Expert LADY TEACHER in cutting, sewing, etc., for Bombay, Lady with diploma preferred. Also lady teacher in fancy needle work for Bandora. Apply Box No. 1296 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4036

Trade Announcement.

ITELA means king of cheap RAZOR BLADES one blade gives 6 shaves. Up-country Agents wanted. Apply. ITALIA CO., Umrigar Building, Bombay, 3.
T R 6344

FREE—Purchasers of Practically Tries Formulas for Rs. 1/4. Can easily earn Rs. 60 to 75 per month. Diet and Prescription book of Mrutajeevan, sovereign remedy for all diseases free: RAVIKSHAR DEPOT, Governorpeta. Bezwada.
T R6333

NOVELTY!!!—MAHATMA GANDHI'S photo of sculptured work on Marble Paper Weight. Very beautiful and attractive for Rs. 2/- packing and post free. AGENTS WANTED. B. GOSWAMI & CO., Chitlikhana, Agra.
T R6384

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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

Profession

SOLVE YOUR WORRIES.

CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while returning in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.

(Questions by post please give your approximate age and on Saturdays ask for his spiritual race tips. Phone 23350).
P. R6341.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS—SIMPLY STATE YOUR TIME and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive, Rs. 10 Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc". Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota. Vizag Dt.
P R 6349

AMERICAN COTTON. Earn hundreds! Fixed daily income for the Poor and unemployed! Golden opportunity for the Rich to get Richer! Come one, come all. Beware of imitations! Daily Penalty Paid from 12 p.m. to 3 p.m, if our Figure is wrong! Daily "Royal Certainty" Rupees Fifty if falls Rupees Ten Penalty! Daily "Express Certainty" Rupees Twenty-five if falls Rupees Five Penalty. Daily "Genuine Certainty" Rupees Ten, if falls Rupees Two. Daily Two Certainties Rupees Five, if falls Rupees Two for the Poor only. We challenge, different Tips; "SUNRISE OFFICE." 107, Esplanade Road, opp. University Tower, Phone 24918.
P 6390

AMERICAN GENERAL OFFICE Golden chance, if they are seriously interested in making money without losing money of their own. Earn daily Rs. 15 by purchasing our Special Certainty Card of Rs. 25, if fails Rs. 5 penalty will be given daily which gives you net profit of Rs. 15. For Rs. 100 card penalty Rs. 20 will be given daily. For Rs. 1,000 card Rs. 200 and for Rs. 5000 card penalty Rs. 1000 will be given respectively if fail. Do not miss to visit our well-known office. Time 1 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) DHANUKER BUILDING, 2nd Floor, Room No. 39, opp. Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Tele. 21679.
P 6381

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—Big GODOWN 71' x 13' at Tamakuwala Mala, Old Modi Khana. Inquire GOVINDJI RUTTONSEE, Receiver, 10, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Tel: 20463.
C R6383

FOR VEGETARIAN HINDOOS (Malbar) Commodious flats containing 5 big rooms kitchen, 2 bath rooms at Mahim Cadell Cross Road. Apply RUSTOMJI, Telephone 22624.
C R6365

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—RUNNING DISPENSARY, well equipped in general locality. Apply to Box No. 1290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 6360

Books and Stamps

A HIGHLY QUALIFIED DOCTOR is publishing a book on Birth Control. Intending Advertisers apply immediately to DHARMA VIJAY PRESS, Pydhony Bombay.
L R6376

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—1930 Model 9 H. P. FIAT TOURER in tiptop condition Price Rs. 1,450/ or near offer. Apply Box No. 1295 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6379

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—A second had FINISHING and ZIGGER MACHINE. Apply MANAGER, The MATHRADAS MILLS, Delisle Road Bombay.
T R6281

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Per column inch. per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

NOTICE.

THE NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office—Nagpur City, C. P.

Be it known to all concerned that with effect from the 4th of December, 1931, R. J. GOKHALE, Esquire, B.A., has been appointed as the BRANCH MANAGER, of the Company's Office at Bombay in place of Mr. R. N. Moghe.

For the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co. Ltd.,
A. V. NABAR,
Secretary.
R6382.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Offices of the undersigned upto 4th January, 1932, upto 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the construction of Buildings for the "AZAM JAHI MILLS LIMITED" at Warangal (Nizam Territory.)

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of works can be seen at the above offices between 3 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) on any working day where copies of Form of Tender can also be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy.

Each Contractor, at the time of handing in his Tender, shall deposit Rs. 5,000/- as a guarantee of good faith, which amount shall be forfeited by him as liquidated damages in the event of any evasion, refusal or delay in signing the Contract, but which deposit shall be returned upon the non-acceptance of the Tender.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FOR THE AZAM JAHI MILLS LIMITED,
FOR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED,

AHMED F. CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Agents.

"Currimbhoy House",
12-14 Outram Road Fort,
Bombay, 1st December, 1931.
3996

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF MADRAS SANDAL WOOD.

The following quantities of Sandalwood will be sold by public Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

QUANTITY	PLACE OF SALE.	DATE OF SALE.
396 Tons.	Tirupattur.	1-2-1932.
250 Tons.	Satyamangalam.	3-2-1932.

NOTE:—Satyamangalam is 43 miles by Road from the Coimbatore Station and Tirupattur itself is a Station, on the South Indian Railway.

The 396 Tons of Sandalwood at Tirupattur include a quantity of about 28½ Tons. stored in the Govt depot at Vellore and intending bidders should inspect the wood at Vellore prior to the sale thereof at Tirupattur.

THE FULL QUANTITY IN EACH DEPOT WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE PUT UP TO AUCTION.

2. For terms and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:—

Tirupattur Sale—District Forest Officer, Vellore.
Satyamangalam Sale—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

(NOTE):—This Notification cancels that published in the Bombay "Daily Chronicle" of the 28th November 1931.

(Sd.) K. R. VENKATARAMANA IYER.
Conservator, V Circle.
Dated 4-12-31. 4032

MOTOR SERVICE FOR GOA EXPOSITION

Efficient MOTOR SERVICE shall be running daily from Belgaum and Londa Stations to coming pilgrims at ST. FRANCIS XAVIER-OLD GOA to the following timings:—

From Belgaum to Goa at 10-30 A. M.
From Londa to Goa at 3-30 P.M. (For Bangalore, Madras and Mysore passengers).

SPECIAL BUSES can be arranged at short notice of 24 hours. For particulars apply to:—

R. G. CHAVAN & SONS,
BELGAUM.
R6355

NOTICE.

The following State cars in perfect working order and not much used, with some accessories are to be sold by Public Auction at Bansda on the 20th December, 1931. Intended buyers are requested to appear and make their bids.

1. Dimler, 4 Cylinders.
2. Hudson, 6 Cylinders.
3. Arm Strong Sidley, 6 Cylinders.
4. Yilisknight, 4 Cylinders.
5. Austin, 4 Cylinders.
6. Wooseley, 4 Cylinders.
7. Fiat, 4 Cylinders.
8. Studbaker, 6 Cylinders.
9. Maxwell, 4 Cylinders.
10. Ford Lorry bus. 4 Cylinders.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, Bansda State. (Unai-Bansda Road).
4031

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRICUMDAS KALIANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned immoveable property to our client. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge; lien; lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from this day, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waved.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement, 602 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 74/18, Parel, Sewri Division, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 536 (2) and Street No. 2 all which premises are situate at Soparibaug Road and bear plot No. 34 of the Soparibaug Estate of the City Improvement Trust in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the east by a Road 26 feet wide, on or towards the west by land of the Improvement Trust used as service passage, on or towards the North by plot No. 35 of the said Estate leased to Abdul Husein Tyabji and on or towards the South by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate leased to Callianji Damodar.

Dated this 7th day of Dec., 1931.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4033

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE having been given of the loss of Policy Numbered 169778 on the life of BALARAM L. NERURKAR of BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 8th December, 1931.
R. 6388.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHANJI DHARAMSI SHAPARIA, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land, containing an area of 1072 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 148 of the Agripada West Estate of the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 147 of the said estate leased to Salemahomed Pirmahomed and another, on the South-East by the Agripada Chawl Street and on the South-West partly by Plot No. 90 of the said estate leased to Percy Herbert Burn and partly by Plot No. 90A of the said estate agreed to be leased to the said Percy Herbert Burn and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as service passage which piece of land forms part of the lands bearing New Survey No. 2/3529, and Cadastral Survey No. 5/1865, Byculla Division and which piece or parcel of land forms portion of the lands vested in Board for the purpose and subject to the conditions in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act 1925 mentioned together with two buildings thereon each consisting of ground floor and two upper floors, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessor and his undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Old No. 4091 (5A and 5B) and New No. 4091 (5A and 5BB) and 4091 (5B and 5BBB) and Old Street No. 148 and 149 and New Street Nos. 20A, 20B, 20C, 20D and 20.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1931.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4037

K.B. RELE'S TONIC PILLS
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By order of Messrs. N. Peeroz-shaw and Co., attorneys for the owner on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises:—

Lot No. I.—All that land admeasuring about 776 square yards being Plot No. 4 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3185 and Cadastral Survey No. 17|1721 (Mandvi Division) with the buildings bearing Municipal B Ward No. 4237, Street No. 141.

Lot No. II.—A. All that land admeasuring about 1152 square yards being Plot No. 5 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3185, Cadastral Survey No. 16|1721, Mandvi Division together with the buildings bearing Municipal B Ward Nos. 4238 and 4239 and Street Nos. 143 and 145.

B. All that land admeasuring about 1161 square yards being Plot No. 6 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3185 and Cadastral Survey No. 18|1721 Mandvi Division with buildings bearing Municipal B Ward No. 4240 and Street No. 147.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. N. Peeroshaw and Co., 17-19, Dalal Street, Attornevs for the Vendor or from the undersigned.

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Shanghai Maru	4104	17 Dec.	24 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5978	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@ 11 Jan.
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Cattle Supply And Improvement In Sind.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVT. CATTLE FARMS URGED.

The Director of Information writes:—

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in July 1926, to examine the question of the Cattle Supply and Improvement in Sind has submitted its report. The Committee consisted of Mr. H. Dow, I. C. S., (Chairman), Khan Bahadur Dil Murad Khan Khoso, Wadero Mahomed Akib Pali, Rao Saheb Tharumal Bilaram, Mr R. W. Inder and Mr. Gul Muhammad. The terms of reference to the Committee were:—

(1) To examine the question of the sufficiency of cattle in Sind, with special reference to the changes in cultivation as a result of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage, (2) to consider the measures necessary to increase their number and to improve their quality, and (3) to make any other suggestions relevant to the subject.

The Committee state a deficiency in the number of cattle is not at present an important factor in reducing the area under cultivation. But there is a lack of accurate statistics regarding live-stock and a census should be taken in one or two areas. There is a general agreement that the quality of cattle being poor, the quality of cultivation suffers.

BARRAGE CANALS AREA.

The present occupied area under the Barrage canals area is about four million acres, and the average cultivation is somewhat less than two million acres. Under the Lloyd Barrage Scheme the perennial area is expected to become a predominantly rabi area. Lift cultivation will be mostly turned into flow and this will set free a large number of bullocks for additional cultivation. There will then be no difficulty in carrying on cultivation at the present standard of efficiency with the existing cattle in the tract. There is no sufficient reason to fear an agricultural breakdown at the time of opening of the Barrage canals owing to the insufficiency of cattle.

The critical period will be the first ten years of Barrage irrigation, when rapid extension of cultivation is to be looked for in the canals area. The plough cattle according to the census of 1924-25 was 582,000 and assuming that a pair of cattle can plough about 15 acres in two seasons, the Committee think that there will be enough cattle for cultivation in 1932-33. In the next ten years an increase of from 25 per cent. to 66 per cent. will be necessary. It is not an impossible task to effect the increase required by the lower percentage if efforts are made by Government and zamindars towards preservation and improvement of cattle.

The next 20 years after the first 10 years period will show in increase in the total an cultivation from four millions to five million acres, an increase of 25 per cent. With the development of mechanical cultivation which may reasonably be expected over this extended period, the percentage increase of cattle required will be somewhat less and if the more serious situation of the first ten years can be met, it is clear that the rapid development during the next twenty years should not bring any insuperable difficulties.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee propose a number of measures to improve the quality and increase the number of cattle. They suggest that professional breeders should be taught scientific breeding principles. Encouragement to breeders should be given by grant of lands at concession rates of malkano. Two Government Cattle farms, one for the Bhagnari breed and one for the Thari breed should be established. The main object of these farms would be the maintenance of a herd from which satisfactory breeding bulls could be supplied to zamindars or institutions like veterinary hospitals. Sind should obtain a more adequate share of the grants already available for the 'premium bull' system and efforts to encourage that system should be made. The Committee think that the subsidising of Gaoshalas and Pinjrapoles is not a hopeful line of advance but a considerable expansion of the Civil Veterinary Department in Sind is required. As finances admit the Department should be expanded until there at least one dispensary at the headquarters of every taluka.

"We do not think the present system of dual control of the department is satisfactory" says the Committee. "Government gives a grant to each dispensary and the Local Boards provided sums at least equal to the Government grant. There is evidence that the majority of Boards are anxious to increase the number of veterinary dispensaries and would be willing to povide their share of the funds, but the necessary Government grants are not forthcoming. The veterinary assistant is in practice largely under the orders of the President of the District Local Board whose wishes the Superintendent has as far as possible to meet in matters of transfer and discipline. We think it would lead to an increase of efficiency and the exaction of a higher standard of work if the service were entirely paid for and controlled by Government, and we suggest that the question of abolishing the present dual control be considered."

OTHER CONCLUSIONS.

The Committee's other conclusions are.—

(1) The early castration of cattle is advocated. (2) In the Barrage Settlements light rates should be imposed on those leguminous crops, grown either in kharif or rabi, which are valuable as fodder crops and at the same time are useful in restoring the fertility of the soil. (3) It would be unwise to attempt to make the growing of a certain proportion of fodder crops by zamindars compulsory. (4) The existing concession of growing natural grass at a light rate of 12 As. per acre should be continued. (5) Grazing in Government unoccupied lands in the Barrage area should be free and uncontrolled, no fees being levied and no permit being required. (6) Plantations should be made a long canal banks, and in the neighbourhood of inspection bunglows and regulators and should be maintained by the Public Works Department. (7) The growth of private huris should be encouraged by concessions. (8) The storage of fodder should be encouraged. (9) Experimental work by Government on mechanical cultivation is necessary. (10) The better housing of cattle should be encouraged by propaganda. (11) The slaughter and export of cattle have little bearing on the problem. (12) The suppression of cattle-theft would have a marked effect on the improvement of cattle. (13) Cattle Fairs and Agricultural Shows should be encouraged. (14) There is a great need for more propaganda work.

PLAGUE IN DHARWAR

(By Mail.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 6.

Plague shows no signs of subsiding at Dharwar.

Cases have occurred even outside the town such as in Saphapur extensions and the fort. As many as five deaths were recorded on the 2nd instant. A special officer has been appointed for three months and a Municipal Sub-Committee is expected to superyise the work of the Officer.—A. P.

KHAN BAHADUR N. R. MEHTA DEAD.

(From A Correspondent)

KARACHI. Dec. 8.

Khan Bahadur Nasserwanji R. Mehta, father of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, of Karachi, died at Karachi, to-day (Tuesday) at 2-0 p.m.

SIKANDERABAD COMMUNAL RIOT CASES.

Heavy Sentences

MULTAN, Dec. 7.

Mr. P. C. David, Magistrate, pronounced orders to-day in two Sikanderabad riot cases. In one in which eight Mohammedans were being tried under section 147 I.P.C., six Mohammedans were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, one bound down to keep the peace for three years and one acquitted.

In the other case against three Hindus two were sentenced to [illegible] months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each and third acquitted.—A. P.

AMRITSAR.—Peaceful picketting was resumed on Monday at the Lakshmeshwar Cotton Mills, despite which about 700 workers were on duty.—A. P.

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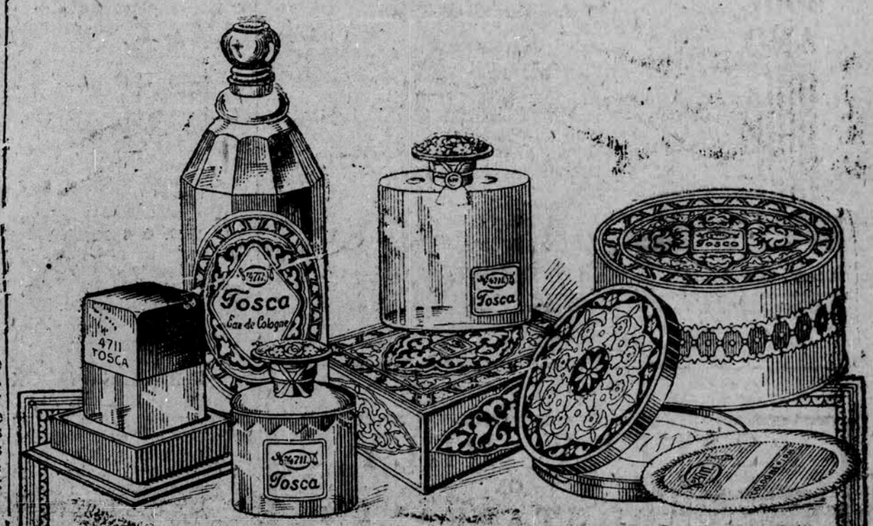

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
December 8.
Jalavijaya, Bhandara, Rangoon.
Anatonia, Gerrard, Miri.

DEPARTURES.
December 9.
New Orleans, Anderson, Calcutta
Celebes Maru, Saniguchi, Kobe.
Barmora, Carrutters, Busrah.

LOADING.
December 8.
Steamer Gange for Trieste.
Steamer, Garmula for Rangoon.

S.S. Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalavijaya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Anatonia:—The B. S. S. and D. Coy'.s steamer Anatonia, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Miri with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. New Orleans:—The L. Edward, Ltd., steamer New Orleans, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Celebes Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Celebes Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Bamora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, December 8.

2 Viceroy of India, London, 12-12, M M & Co.
4 Argenfels, Karachi, 8-12 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Castalia, Liverpool, 13-12, G Trading Co.
7 Wildenfels, Antwerp, 8-12, L. Edwards.
9. Freienfels M.Goa, 10-12, L. Edwards, Ltd.
11 Arabia Genoa, 8-12 L T & M I.
12 Iyo Maru, Japan 13-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
15 Treuenfels, Bremen, N. F., L. Edwards, Ltd.
16 City of Florence, Calcutta, 9-12, F F Campbell & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 New Orleans, New York, 8-12, L Edwards Ltd.
3 Bamora, P Gulf, 9-12, M M & Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 11-12, M M & Co.
5 Norme, Hamburg, 10-12, Grahams T Co.
7 Hiveizan Maru, Japan, 10-12 M. M. & Co.
8 Surada, Calcutta, 8-12 , M M and Co.
9 Chinkoa, Calcutta, 9-12. M M and Co.
10|11 Celebes Maru. Japan Ports 9-12, O S Kaisha.
12|13 Pundit, Rangoon, 11-12, T Morrison & Co.
16 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 10-12 L Naranji & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Garumla, N F N F M M & Co.
B. Jalavijaya, Calcutta, 20-12, Scindia, S. N. Co.
C|R Chakrata, Karachi, 12-12 M. M. and Co.
G. Sophie Marie, M'Coast, 9-12, National S.S. Co.
D|E Jalavihar, Rangoon 9-12, Scindia S N Co.
K Jalaputra, N F, N F, Scindia, S N Co.
M Khosrou, Jeddah, 17-12, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranchi 11-12 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 17-12 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 25-12 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 13-12 M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Lancashire 8-12 J F Co.
City of Baroda 18-12, K N Co.
Clan Ogilvy 11-12 J F Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Thalata, 18-12, L Edward Ltd.
Nippon, 28-12 L Edward Ltd.
Lysla, 9-12, L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Frauenfels 9-12, L Edward Ltd
Wartenfels 15-12. L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tawali, 25-12, L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 15-12, M Italiana.
FOR TRIESTE.
Coldilana, 19-12 L T Co.
Fusijama 26-12 L T Co.
Pilsna 28-12 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Silverveda 10-12, Volkart Bros.
C|Hereford 14-12 F F Campbell Co.
Sawokla, 18-1, L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Shunko Maru 10-12 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 25-11 P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore 21-12 P and O S N Co.
Gange 10-12, L T Co.
Cariguino, 13-12 L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Strathmener 18-12 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 19-12 M M and Co.
Karagola, 2-1-32, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 12-12 P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Florence, 8-12, F F Campbell Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, 13-12, G T Co.
Nordic, 7-12, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trenenfels N F. L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Heizen Maru, 8-12, M M & Co.
Alipore N F. P and O S N Co.
Iyo Maru, 12-12, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Varela, 11-12, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chinkoa, 8-12, M M & Co.
Jalavijaya, 20-12, Scindia S. N. Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Pundit, NF, T M Co.
Gormula, N.F. M.M. and Ci.
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou 17-12 T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, M.M. and Co. Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Florence F F Campbell Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Nordic G T Co.
Castalia G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trenenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Alipore P and O S N Co.
Heizen Maru M M & Co.
Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Khanlalla, M. M. and Co.
FROM BUSRAH.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa M M & Co.
Jalavijaya, S. N. Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, M. M. and Co.
Pundit, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou T M Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
New Orleans 7-12-31.
Bamora, 7-12-31.
Sophie Marie, 7-12-31.
Skuld, 7-12-31.
Laxmi, 7-12-31.
Pundit, 7-12-31.
Parvati, 7-12-31.
Netravati, 7-12-31.
Varela, 7-12-31.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, December 8.

S.S. Argenfels agents L. Edward Ltd., from Hamburg:—112 dms. lub grease; 330 drms. dyes; 350 drms. whale oil; 1218 drms. chemicals; 112 cases paper; 80 cases glassware; 85 cases camphor; 131 cases E'ware; 50 cases plywood; 435 cases slates; 10 cases lamps; 237 cases tubes; 300 bags potato flour; 100 bags farina; 666 bags sugar; 113 cases beer; 150 cases milk; 90 cases sterilised cream; 55 cases spirits; 1999 bdle timber; 151 bdle copper sheets; 200 bdle zinc sheets; 143 bdle scrap 655 cases glassware; 135 cases beer; 50 cases hardware; 200 cases motor and cycle tyres and tubes; 259 cases plates; 300 cases slates; 125 cases copper sheets; 18 cases rubber goods; 407 cases chemicals; 25 cases flanges.

From Rotterdam:—20 drms. paint; 930 drms. dyes dry; 200 drms. chemicals; 177 drms. dyes paste; 95 cases schanapos; 859 cases beer; 333 bags Dutch sugar; 95 cases wine; 145 cases paper; 85 cases gin; 50 cases vegetable product; 600 bags starch; 425 bags dixtrine; 1075 bags farnia.

From Antwerp:—10329 bdle steel hoops; 30 bdle steel keys; 630 bdle steel bars; 325 bdle steel joists; 29 bdle steel ties 42 bdle steel angles; 612 bdle steel plates, 1180 bdle steel rids; 688 bdle steel shuts; 100 bdle red lead; 335 cases glassware; 65 cases tiles; 314 cases nails; 166 cases brandy, 112 cases beer; 45 cases chicorg; 75 cases washers; 240 cases starch; 153 cases bolts and nuts; 40 drms; dyes paste; 217 dms. dyes dry; 60 drms. colour; 4119 drms. chemicals; 600 bdle vegetable fibres.

From Port Said:—100 bales cotton; 128 drms. chemicals; 10 cases grape juice; 550 bags currants; 1700 bags figs.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 3.

S S Viceroy of India, for London:—2 bales silk carpets. A W G Husimjadah; 7 bales woollen carpets, A Azizulla; 5 bales cotton carpets. O Chandbhoy; 9 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 5 bales animal skin, A K A Rasul; 15 bales animal skin, M Masal; 16 bales H A Aminoff; 1 bale animal skin, Grindlay & Co.; 35 bales wool raw, V Comerjee; 40 bales wool raw, Eastern wool Tdg Co; 4 cases isinglass, Grindlay & Co; 753480 Rs. bar gold, M Sunderji; 266633 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp.

For Marseilles:—31 cases gum olibanum. A A H Mavji.

For Tripoli:—13 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Port-Said:—30 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—17 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—63 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Cestalia, for Liverpool:—13 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co; 16 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd: 50 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 450 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 135 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd; 272 drums groundnut oil, A Oomerbhoy; 2536 bags myraballum, R S Tata & Co.

For Manchester:—3 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 100 bales cotton waste, Alex & S D Sassoon Mills.

For Montreal:—14 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King Ltd.

For Barcelona:—1185 bales linseed, Ishwardas & Co.

For Glasgow:—75 bales cotton yarn, Finlay Mills Istd.

S S Nordie, for Hamburg:—33 bales cotton cutting rags and 29 bales cotton cutting rags and 29 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 2 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 3323 bags ground oil cakes, Birla Bros; 1334 bags gingelly seed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Trenenfels, for Hamburg:—1216 bags linseed, Strauss & Co; 10 cases dry casings, A C Meyer; 6000 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 3168 bags joowari, Ralli Bros; 65 bags linseed oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.

For Santander:—1204 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Wildenfels, for Rotterdam:—2037 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

City of Florence, for Philadelphia:—61 bales wool, Shampi Mal.

S S Hiyeizan Maru, for Kobe:—18 tons iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

S S Celebus Maru, for Kobe:—1177 bags cotton raw, N Fatehally.

For Shanghai:—382 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S S Iyo Maru, for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 233 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

Ralli Bros; 803 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Tdg Co.

For Hongkong:—14 cases isinglass, Grindlay & Co.

LOST OR IMPAIRED VITALITY RESTORED DIABETES EXPERT

SECURE A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE in cases of Lost Vitality and Diabetes. Consult me in person if possible; otherwise, write stating your age, married or single, occupation, and a brief history of your case. Strictly confidential.

Hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.
Full particulars from:—
DR. JEAN F. STRANDGARD,
(Late of Berlin & Vienna),
Suite 37, HOTEL MAJESTIC,
BOMBAY, FROM THE 13TH

PHOTO OF NERVE-CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE.

Does your mirror say:

Run-down?

Read how others succeeded in building up their health with SANATOGEN.

"....My husband used to come home from work utterly tired out—sometimes too tired to eat. Now, after taking Sanatogen, he is ever so much brighter in himself. Even after the first dose of Sanatogen he noticed the difference. He is not nearly so tired—and his appetite has certainly increased."

Mrs. M. O. E.—B.

Take Sanatogen to build up a reserve of bodily and nervous strength! Take Sanatogen, and you will forget what nerve weakness means—for it will restore you to sound, lasting health.

Sanatogen provides the muscles, nerves and blood with exactly the right proportion of glycero-phosphate and albumin that the run-down system needs. Sanatogen gives you new strength and vitality to conquer all forms of nerve weakness—loss of appetite, sleeplessness and general debility.

More than 24,000 physicians all over the world have written recommending Sanatogen as an ideal nerve-strengthening food. Why then should you not give Sanatogen a trial?

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

WANTED

For

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

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Rs. 62,16,00,000

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Public meeting to protest against Bengal Ordinance at Tambakantha, Sjt. P. Trikamdas presiding, 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone records; 7 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Miss Durgabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi); 9-20 p.m., Book Talk by "The Bookman".

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

MEHTA—Khan Bahadur Nassurwanji R. Mehta of Karachi, Father of Jawshed N. R. Mehta, Homi N. R. Mehta, and Perin N. R. Mehta, Died at Karachi on Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Mr. Jamiat Singh writes:—"Those who have resigned from the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha are requested to meet to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the usual place."

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY:—In this free dispensary, the total number of patience treated in the month of November 1931 was 1596 of which 399 were males, 261 females and 436 children. It is open to all communities every day between 8 to 10 a.m. only.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS:—Captains are informed that the drill class is now going on at Congress House at 6-30 a.m. to 7-30 a.m. (S.T.). They are requested to take part with their volunteers in uniform.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING:—The Social Gathering of the past and present students of the G. E. I.'s Chubildas Lalloobhoy Boys' High School (old Dadar English School) will be held in the school premises on Saturday and Sunday, (19th and 20th instant). Past and present students are requested to attend.

SAINIKS' TRAINING CLASS:—The Member-in-Charge of the Volunteer Board, B. P. C. C. writes: A new class for Sainiks' training will begin from Thursday (10th inst.) at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) In case a sufficient number is enrolled an evening class will be started. Those wishing to join should enrol their names at the Congress House.

Dr. E. STANLEY OJNES' LECTURE:—The third lecture of Dr. E. Stanley Jones will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Wilson College Hall, when the Bishop of Bombay will preside. The subject is "Christ and the New Humanity."

DR. V. S. GUPTE

B.Sc., M.D. (Minn.) U.S.A.

has OPENED CONSULTING ROOMS at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and will be available between 3 and 6 P.M. Tel. No. 24386.

R6387 (Advt.)

PATHE CINEMA

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE.

To-day at 6-30 and 10.

Programme:

1. Pathe Sound Gazette (Special items).
2. Song Cartoon (Oh! Susanna)
3. Pathetone (Something New)
4. Sherlock Holmes

in

THE SLEEPING CARDINAL

By

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

The biggest Detective Story ever written

Booking at S. ROSE & CO. or AT THEATRE.

NEXT WEEK.

TRADER HORN.

By

Special Request.

CONVICTION OF MR. LALJI PENDSE

Protest Meeting At Chawpatty To-day

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nuajwan Bharat Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Chowpatty to protest against the conviction of Com. Laljee Pendse.

ADVANCE SWADESHI

Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar opening on the 19th December, at Waterfield Road, Bandra. Daily new attractions will amuse you in your X'Mas holidays.

BENGAL ORDINANCE

To-day's Public Meeting At Tambukantha

To protest against the Bengal Ordinance, a public meeting will be held under auspices of the C Ward district Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday), at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) at Tambakantha, Mumbadevi fountain. Shriyut Purshotamdas Trikamdas will preside, and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. K. Patil, Motichand, G. Kapadia, Hafizali Bahadurkhan, Manibhai Desai and others will address.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Pydhonie Police Station on Thursdday (10th inst.) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

DAWOODI BOHRA STUDENTS' GATHERING:—Dawoodi Bohra students' gathering will be held in Poona under the auspices of Darul Equamatis Saifiya on 26th and 27th inst.

The programme includes debating speech competition, athletic sports and gymnastic competitions. Several prizes are offered. Particulars can be had from Joint Hon. Secretaries, Raviwar Peth, Poona.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB:—Prof. Jadhav will give a series of lectures on "Education given to Children, in Russia and Germany". The first of the lectures begins to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (and not at 4-30 p.m. as stated in the members' cards) at the Club Premises, when charts and slides will be shown.

EFFICACY OF SATYAGRAHA. DECREASE IN OUTTURN AND ISSUES OF SALT.

The Administration Report of the Salt Department in Sind for the year 1930-31, states:

After a 3 years' period of increased output and issue of salt, the year under report has been marked by a decrease from the figures of 1929-30 under both the heods by 84,000 and 45,000 maunds respectively, the former exclusively and the latter chiefly in sea salt. The decrease in outturn was due to the suspension of manufacture for a longer period than usual owing to early rains, and to the restriction of the output by the manufacurers on account of a considerable fall in prices in the Calcutta Market; while that in the issues is attributable to the violation of the salt laws by the public for the major part of the year. The heavy fall in the issues from the Star Salt Works, which is nearly counter-balanced by a rise in the issues from Grax and Laxmi Works, was due to the keen competition among the private companies at the beginning of the year.

IMPORTS.

Imports of salt from the Punjab during the year under review were 36,000 maunds as against 32,000 in the previous year, while imports by sea fell by about 40 maunds. These small variations do not call for any remarks.

ADVOCATE'S APPEAL

Sequel To Rejection Of Vakaltanama Not Duly Stamped

Interesting Case Under Indian Stamp Act

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, passed an order on Monday, in respect of an application filed by Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor, Advocate, against the order of the Court Registrar refusing to allow the Advocate to file suit on behalf of his client on a Vakalatnama, on the ground that it was not duly stamped, under article 48 (o) read with section 2, clause 21, of the Indian Stamp Act.

His Honour held that the Vakalatnama filed by Mr. Dadyburjor fell within the definition of a power of attorney as defined by Section 2, Clause 21, and not being chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court Fees for the time being in force, was chargeable with a stamp duty of Re. 1. under Article 48 (b), as amended, read with Section 2, Sub-Clause 21, of the Indian Stamp Act.

His Honour further directed that the Vakalatnama be impounded and sent to the Collector of Bombay in the original under Section 38, Clause 2 of the Indian Stamp Act. The application was adjourned until the Collector returned the instrument to the Court under Section 40, Clause 3, of the Stamp Act.

"INGENIOUSLY WORDED."

It had been argued before His Honour that as the Vakalatnama did not use the expression "to act for and in the name of the person executing it," it did not constitute a power of attorney within the meaning of Section 2, Clause 21. The Vakalatnama was ingeniously worded, authorising Mr. Dadyourjor to appear, plead and act as an Advocate "for" his client. The words "and in the name of" had been intentionally omitted, but one had to see not only how it was worded, but how it would operate and was intended to operate.

The question on whose behalf and in whose name the suit was going to be filed, furnished the real answer as to the nature and character of the document.

PLEA FOR EXEMPTION.

Another contention raised by the applicant was that the schedule to the Court Fees Act not being applicable to the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the Vakalatnamas were exempted from any stamp whatever. Indeed, all Vakalatnamas, in whatever form drawn up, if they could be brought within the operation of the schedules to the Court Fees Act, were to be excluded from the operation of the Stamp Act. But it did not follow that because a document was excepted under the Court Fees Act, therefore, it enjoyed exemption under any other law in force.

It had been held in cases decided by various Chief Courts that a Vakalatnama in favour of one who is not a pleader or certified "Muktyar" cannot fall under the technical expression Vakalatnama, under Article 10, Schedule 2 of the Court Fees Act and it was to be deemed a power of attorney and is chargeable under Article 48 B of the Stamp Act. The present applicant was an Advocate, but the schedules to the Court Fees Act were not applicable to that Court. Hence the document fell within the operation of the Stamp Act.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The gross receipts for the year rose from 6.55 lakhs to 6.67 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 12,000 was principally due to larger removals of salt from the Government stock at Maurypur.

There was a net increase of Rs. 11,000 in the expenditure over that of last year.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 8.	
Previous Close	3.30
To-day's Opening	3.25
To-day's Close	3.26
Difference	—4

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.	
Previous Close	3.27
To-day's Close	3.26
Difference	—1

AMERICAN BUREAU REPORT

Local Market Call It "Bullish"

RECORD YIELD PER ACRE.

This day a year ago when the Bureau report was issued showing the American cotton crop a 14,243,000 bales. New York January contract declined 13 points and was quoted at 10.30 and Broach A.-M. was at Rs. 179.

ABNORMAL SITUATION.

But owing to the abnormal economic and financial situation in several countries of the world and the huge production of cotton crop in the United States of America, to-day we are in a different category altogether. Sterling is off the gold standard and our rupee is joined to it. The Exchange ratio is quoted 18d. but along with sterling, the value of rupee has also depreciated compared to gold standard currencies and commodity prices in this country have appreciated.

ADJUSTMENT OF COTTON.

Cotton has adjusted beyond its intrinsic value in the international market, but there are reasons both fundamental and speculative. Indian crop is decidedly a small and a late one. Those who counted on normal arrivals are finding it almost impossible to get an ounce of cotton to tender against their short sales. While on the other hand the extensive speculative nature of double options business has aroused a hug demand for paper costracts.

NEW FORK FUTURES.

The New Cork Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 1 point with January 6.02 and the Sterling Cross rate was reported 3.27. Later on New York was reported 2 to 3 poists higher and before the receipt of Bureau report business in Broach A.-M. was done at Rs. 203/8. The business came to a standstill to receive and digest the Bureau report with Broach at Rs. 203/4.

BUREAU REPORT.

Exactly at 9-40 p.m. the Bureau repoprt was received showing the American cotton crop 16,918,000 bales and Broach A.-M. advanced to Rs. 205/4. The local market construed the report rather bullish and to some extent it is below the average expectation and now the final report being out the supply question will have no influence over the future course of cotton prices.

GINNING REPORT.

The Census ginning report made to 30th November showed the total quantity ginned at 15,023,000 bales and Broach A.-M. advanced to Rs. 206-8. This season the weight of each bale is heavier. So the final ginnings in March will not reach the Bureau's estimate issued to-day.

After the issue of the Bureau report the New York Market reopened at a rise of 9 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 207.

YIELD PER ACRE.

The yield per acre is estimated at 200.1 lbs. The highest yield during the last 15 years was 182.6 lbs in 1926-27 when the United States of America raised the largest crop as thus this year's yield being the highest, it can safely be said that the crop is grown at the lowest cost considering less use of fertilizers and cheap labour.

ENOUGH FOR TWO YEARS.

For sometime there was no movement in prices as operators were inclined to think although the report is a little under average expectation, but the 17 million bales crop when added with the carry-over, gives the available supply which will be sufficient for keeping world's spindles running fully for 2 years at the present rate of consumption, especially when the world's trade is passing through the worst depression and monetary confusions.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

Below we give for comparison of figures of crop estimates and ginnings as issued on or about 8th December each year together with final yield in the past 6 years:—

	Crop estimate
1925	15,603,000
1926	18,818,000
1927	12,789,000
1928	14,373,000
1929	14,919,000
1930	14,243,000
1931	16,918,000
	Ginnings.
1925	13,856,000
1926	14,646,000
1927	11,743,000
1928	12,562,000
1929	12,856,000
1930	12,835,000
	Final Yield.
1931	15,023,000
1925	16,123,000
1526	17,755,000
1927	12,783,000
1928	14,269,000
1929	14,545,000
1930	13,754,000

The market remained more or less stationary and business in Broach A.-M. was done at Rs. 206/8 late at night

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES

	Rs.
Dec. 10-12	88,25,000
Dec. 10-15	21,25,000
Dec. 11	1,04,75,000
Dec. 12	7,75,000
Dec. 13	34,50,000
Dec. 15-21	1,21,25,000
Dec. 17-22	6,50,000
Dec. 18	58,25,000
Dec. 19	18,25,000
Dec. 20	39,75,000
Dec. 24-29	15,75,000
Dec. 25	32,25,000
Dec. 26	22,75,000
Dec. 26-28	39,00,000
Dec. 27	27,50,000
Dec. 30 to Jan. 5	30,75,000
Jan. 1-6	39,50,000
Jan. 2	1,00,50,000
Jan. 3	16,75,000
Jan. 7	51,75,000
Rs.	9,27,00,000

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

A Press Communique states:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 8th December, 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 8,25,000 and Rs. 1,23,50,000 respectively. All tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-8 and below were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected The total amount of accepted tenders for 3 months' bills was Rs. 1,21,50,000. The average rate of accepted tenders for 3 months' bills was Rs. 7|4 per annum.

Intermediate 6 and 3 months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 9th December, 1931 to Monday, the 14th December 1931 at Rs. 96-11 and Rs. 98-4 per cent. respectively. Intermediate 6 and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 2nd to the 7th December 1931 amounted to Rs. 23,50,000 and Rs. 1,64,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for 6 months and 3 months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 15th December, 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 18th December, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

A Press Communique states:—

	During the week ending the 5th December 1931.	From 1st April to 5th December 1931.
Sterling purchased in India	1,266,000	6,965,000
Net transfer to Home Treasury:—		
(i) From Paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil.	Nil.
(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil.	23,047,804
Total	1,266,000	30 012 804
Less—Sales of Sterling	Nil.	14,047,804
Net remittances to British Treasury	1,266,000	15,965,000

Rs. 32,000 Claim In Cotton Speculation Case

HIGH COURT REFERS MATTER TO COMMISSIONER FOR REPORT

Mr. Justice Wadia at the Original Side of the High Court disposed of the suit in which Mr. J.S. Taraporewala sued Messrs. Dulerai and Co., cotton and commission agents, and brokers for adjustment of accounts due to certain speculative transactions in cotton.

In or about 1918, it was alleged, that the defendants on various representations induced the plaintiff to enter into speculative transactions and to employ the defendants as his agents. The defendants asked the plaintiff to have complete faith in them and give them a free hand in the matter. Relying on the representations the plaintiff agreed to employ the defendant company as his commission agents for the purchase and sale of cotton. The plaintiff also deposited Rs. 2,000 by way of margin. It was agreed that all transactions would be in writing and signed by the parties. The defendants accordingly used to send contracts to the plaintiff from time to time for his signature.

In November 1919, a further margin of Rs. 10,000 was deposited. In November 1920, the defendants furnished a statement showing a debt against the plaintiff of Rs. 21,858. The plaintiff repudiated his liability. Correspondence ensued thereon and ultimately the matter was referred to he arbitration of Mr. R.D. Patel. But the directions of the arbitrator for certain reasons were not complied with. The plaintiff thereupon filed a suit which was heard by Mr. Justice Kajiji.

The defendants repudiated the liability and denied that they asked the plaintiff to have complete faith in them and that they sent contracts to him for his signature. That from time to time on the instructions of the plaintiff they did forward cotton business in Bombay and also dealt in Liverpool and in New York cotton. They had also entered into some transactions in shares of joint stock companies. The defendants further entered into a "Teji Mandi" contracts on behalf of the plaintiff on his instructions. They stated that Rs. 32,781 was due to them by the plaintiff and counter-claimed the same amount.

REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Justice Kajiji who first heard the suit was left the sole arbitrator. He gave certain directions allowing and disallowing certain transactions and asked the parties to make up their accounts. The parties did so but did not agree in respect of certain items. Meanwhile Mr. Kajiji retired from the Bench and the suit was placed before Mr. Justice Kemp, and later before Mr. Rangnekar. Ultimately, it came before Mr. Wadia, when certain issues regarding the arbitration of Mr. Justice Kajiji were raised. After hearing counsel for both parties His Lordship ordered that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts and he was asked to report as to what amount was due as between the parties.

Mr. J.H. Vakil, with Mr. E.B. Ghaswala, Bars-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Chubb, Gagrat Ghaswala, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. B.J. Desai with Mr. M.C. Setalwad, Bars-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the defendants.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau. 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, December 8.

Previous closing rate	6.01
To-day's opening rate	6.02
Difference	— .01
To-day's closing rate	5.97
Difference	—.04

Broach expectation Rs. 204.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Liverpool, December 8.

Previous closing rate	4.92
To-day's opening rate	4.95
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	5.03
Difference	plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, December 8.

Silver Ready	20-11|16
Higher	3|16
Silver Forward	20-7|8
Higher	7|8

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, December 8.

Spot	63-11-0
Magsar	63-11-0
Gold	30-12-0

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"MAN TROUBLE"

Change At The Rialto

The Fox Movietone "Man In Trouble" opens as the midweek change, at the Rialto from this evening.

The story concerns the misadventures of a beautiful girl and a romantic youth who fall in love but find themselves menaced by the influence of a night club owner who dominates the girl, his claim upon her being based on the fact that he saved her life when she attempted to drown herself. Fate and circumstance, however, come to her rescue and the girl and her lover embrace happiness together. Miss Mackaill, as well as Miss Lynn, sings in the night club scene and the songs were composed by James F. Hanley and Joseph McCarthy.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1931

"OFFICIAL TERRORISM"

"Lawless law", "legalised martial law", "negation of law, "prostitution of law" "official terrorism"—these are some of the epithets applied by some eminent men of law in Bombay to the Bengal Ordinance, which, the Viceroy assures us, he promulgated most sorrowfully for the sake of peace, Law, Order, etc., and as a necessary step in leading the country to liberty. The huge Azad Maidan meeting condemned not merely the Ordinance but also the mentality and system responsible for the Ordinance. The meeting also assured the people of Bengal every possible assistance they could give so as to make it impossible for Government to isolate provinces is turn and crush the national movement therein. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who surely knows more about law than the Viceroy and his advisors, said that by issuing the Ordinance the Government had given proof positive of their incapacity to rule this country by the ordinary law of the land. Yet the Viceroy in his speech at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, professes to teach the people of India respect for the law of the land. He may remember that ordinances like the one he has inflicted on Bengal do more to bring law into contempt than the speeches and writings of many of those whose outspoken patriotism brings them under the notorious "law of the land", Section 124-A of the Penal Code.

The Viceroy admits that his Ordinances are "most drastic" but defends them as necessary remedies against "grievous and dangerous diseases". There is some truth in the general principle, as the Congress itself will readily admit, but the Viceroy and his chief advisors should not gratuitously assume thmeselves to be the best judges of the diseases that this country is now subject to under unnatural conditions and of the best remedies against them. If the Viceroy does not want to leave a bad legacy behind whilst quitting India and if he does not wish to do an irreparable injury to the Empire, he may take care not to experiment with dangerous remedies that may only aggravate the disease.

The problem before the people now is, pledged as they are to absolute non-violence, not merely to carry on the struggle for independence but also to maintain complete non-violence in the country in all circumstances. That involves, as several speakers at the Azad Maidan meeting pointed out, the double duty of fighting the terrorism of misguided Indians, however few they may be and whatever their provocation and also what the speakers call the official terrorism. The people must strive to prevent explosions of the indignation caused by official terrorism. The best way to do that is to engage people in useful non-violent propaganda. And easily the very best propaganda of this type is the boycott of foreign cloth. This boycott is quite within the Truce terms and may be forthwith intensified not only all over Bengal but also all over the country. We note that the Bengal Confertnce while recommending the boycott of British goods, at the same time "requires the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to take the necessary permission from the Congress Working Committee and take all necessary steps in this behalf." It is, however, most likely and natural that the Working Committee will await the arrival of Gandhiji before permitting the boycott of British goods in those specified areas in which the Government have already violated the Truce. But is is immediately possible and highly desirable to extend the principle of Swadeshi to Indian Banks, Indian Insurance Companies and Indian business in general. It is time indeed the rigorous application of the principle of Swadeshi was considerably extended.

ILLUMINATING.

In reply to Dewan Chamanlal's questions at the session in Lahore of the Railway Court of Inquiry, Mr. Gregory, the Chief Personnel Officer of the North-Western Railway, admitted that two European employees who had retired from railway service at the age of 55 were re-employed on higher salaries. What were the exceptional circumstances which compelled the railway authorities to recall into service with the inducement of higher pay these two officers? The question certainly needs closer investigation as it throws light on the methods of retrenchment on railways. The low paid employees have been sacked by thousands. The protests of the Railwaymen's Federation being of no avail while no serious retrenchment has so far taken place in the case of the covenanted staff. On the North-Western Railway, there is a plethora of Divisional Superintendents and the higher branches of the administration are overmanned. The Central Railway Retrenchment Committee, it will be recalled, recommended drastic retrenchment in the number of higher grade officers and emphasised in particular that appointments of Divisional Superintendents can be cut down to a very large extent without loss of efficiency. And now we are told that men who have reached the pension limit are recalled and given higher pay. Is it any wonder that the rank and file of railwaymen are thoroughly discontented with these methods of retrenchment which mean unemployment for numbers of them but continuation of service and in some cases on higher pay for those at the top?

BREACH OF TRUCE

Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli, a member of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and a prominent Congressman, was acquitted by Mr. Justice Pankridge at the High Court sessions of the charge of incitement to murder. The prosecution case was that at a meeting in Wellington Square, Calcutta, over which Mr. Ganguli presided, he abetted the offence charged against him by permitting two songs to be sung which were alleged to be a direct incitement to murder. This accusation was evidently so untenable that Mr. Justice Pancridge told the jury that there was no case to go to them and at his direction the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty". The public will be entitled to believe that a spirit of coercion alone can dictate the policy behind such prosecutions as that of Mr. Ganguly. That policy is a direct breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and shows how unpalatable the Pact is to a large section of the bureaucracy.

INSCRUTABLE.

The ways of officialdom are inscrutable. The Government do not show any willingness as yet to institute a public inquiry into the circumstances of the recent firing on strikers at Kurla nor do they allow a non-official committee to hold an inquiry. The non-official committee is composed of responsible men, the chairman being Mr. Zunzarrao, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. But the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bandra, issues an order under that over-worked Section 144 and bans this inquiry. The reason put forward is patently indefensible. The inquiry would not have endangered public peace. On the contrary it would allay the discontent of the public if an inquiry were held by members of it in whom it has confidence. The official ban is likely to add to the discontent.

COMPLETELY VINDICATED

Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan claims—appropriately enough through the London correspondent of the "Times of India"—that the policy of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference has been completely vindicated. How very true! The North-West Frontier Province has been all but betrayed. There is no change as regards Sind except that the principle accepted in the Nehru Report has been reiterated with the proviso urged by the Simon Commission. The rest of the Muslim "demands" are exactly where they were when they were formulated by the so-called All-Parties Muslim Conference. But, in all seriousness, we do agree, as we say, with Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan. To the Muslim "delegates" the demands were a thick cover—the thicker the better—under which they could work against the interests of the country and the masses, both Hindu and Muslim. Their main object is to help perpetuate British domination in India. They may not succeed, but it would be in spite of them. So far as they are concerned they have been doing their best—to vindicate their policy as completely as possible.

Trifles.

Asked his views about the R.T.C. Mr. Abhyankar said: "We Congressmen never consider ourselves wise enough to rise above the discipline of the Congress. We do not want to parade our wisdom, but are content merely to offer our sacrifice."

Doctor B.S. Moonje begs to differ.

The premises are, therefore, proved.

* * * * *

"Mr. F.E. James, M.L.C., left Madras last night for Caalcutta, where he will interview the Viceroy and discuss certain questions of topical interest."

Are there some absconders hiding in Madras also?

* * * * *

"Officers for India Orders To Proceed Cancelled."

? ? ? ? ?

No. I know better. This is the opinion of the "Morning Post's" Military Correspondent.

* * * * *

Thanks to Sir John Simon's tact and resourcefulness a crisis over Mr. Henderson's chairmanship of the Disarmament Conference was avoideed in the Commons and "the question was provisionally left in the air."

This does not imply that, as far as the "National" Government is concerned, the question of Disarmament is also going to be left in the air. The honour will be shared equally by land and water too.

* * * *

Willingdon Sahib was in a reminiscent mood in Calcutta the other day. "I can recollect a visit I took to Darjeeling and was taken in the early hours of the morning to Tiger Hill, looked over to the great Snow Hills far away was assured that I saw Mount Everest among many other snow-capped peaks and came back completely satisfied with my trip."

* * * * *

This is recollection by contrast with Calcutta, where, taken in the late hours of the evening to wherever it was, he looked over to somewhere far away, was assured that he saw whatever he was assured that he saw and; well, I have no doubt in my mind that he would go back to Delhi completely satisfied with the trip.

* * * *

"No-Rent Campaign in U.P. Government Watching Movement"

The peasantry having done the waiting long enough.

* * * * *

A headline: "Shaukat On 'The Spot'" reminds me of the assurance given by the High Commissioner that the Grand Mufti was anxious to conduct the Jerusalem Congress in such a manner as not to embarrass the British or the Palestine Administrations.

This ought to "put on the spot" many suspicions, in addition to my old friend.

* * * * *

"Showing the Flag" In Bombay's Countryside.

Aeroplanes At Sholapur Villages Armoured Cars Demonstrate Their Capacity At Karwar.

—"Evening News of India."

Nothing like visual instruction More specially because the illiteracy of the people renders the distribution of Churchill's (in pamphlet form) speech quite useless.

* * * * *

Our Anglo-Indian contemporary seems to have lost all sense of proportion. It announces Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's departure under "Cables In Brief."

The news ought to have been splashed thus:—

"Round Tables In Grief
Sir Mal-a-la-Tete's Depar ure
London In Gloom,
City of Canals And Gondolas
To Be Honoured.
And Then India."

REHABILITATION OF SILVER.

AMERICAN SCHEME ANALYSED.

(By Our Financial Critic).

The American Chamber of Commerce has formulated a scheme of sales restriction as basis of an agreement between American producers and the Indian Government so as to raise the prices of silver and maintain it at a remnuerative price. The chief idea behind this proposal is that, as against the Government of India, the producers have no staying power and, as the present production of silver is mainly as a bye-product, they are forced to sell at whatever price it will realise, and the producers are seeking protection against this competition.

PRODUCTION DECLINING.

According to the figures of the silver output from the mines here has been a heavy decline during the past few years and this is attributed solely to the selling activities of the Government of India and that of French Indo-China. They have, along with other Governments sold about 408 million ounces of demonetised silver, of which 200 million ounces have been sold in the last three years. It is therefore thought that if the deadweight of the unsold stocks of silver of the Indian Government is removed, the bazaar will be more resilient and prices would improve.

"THE POOR INDIAN PEASANT"

Much concern is expressed by these interests over the unhappy position of the Indian peasant who has lost not only ordinary purchasing power through the heavy fall in the value of his annual produce but has suffered through capital depreciation of his silver holdings. It is pointed out that, even if he wanted to buy, his mind is oppressed by a sense of poverty. It seems to be forgotten by these parties that the Indian peasant does not possess anything in this world except a load of debt with its heavy annual interest charge which eats away all that he can produce by the sweat of his brow.

WHY SILVER HAS FALLEN.

Just after the War, the United States were working under what is known as the "Pittman Act" by which the Government were bound to purchase the entire production of national mines at one dollar an ounce to replace the silver sold to the Indian Government to get over the financial crisis of 1917 when its currency notes were quoted, at a discount of about 20 per cent in the bazaar. These purchases stopped some time in 1921 and the price of silver took its natural course owing to the competition between this silver and the output of Mexican mines. It was then stated that the mining of silver was uneconomic at any price lower than 65 cents but the release of United States production on the open market depressed prices steadily and the decision of the Government of India to place the rupee on a gold basis hastened the decline of prices though not so much as the output from the mines themselves.

HOW OUTPUT WAS REDUCED.

The output from the marginal mines then began to be kept out stage by stage and it was found that silver as a primary product was out of the question. But prices were still remunerative and the production of silver did not decline in comparison with the price. Dame Nature has taken care that silver should also be found as a component of copper and tin ores and though the world may do without silver, it could not get on without its supply of copper and tin. Silver as a bye-product, thus began to share the fate of the secondary metals of this group and, as Sir George Schuster pointed out in his budget speech last March, silver prices declined very nearly to the same extent as those of the allied metals. When prices decline, naturally, production must be curtailed but it must be noted that the very same people who had been crying for a 65 cent price in 1921 have been selling at less than 24 cents. It appears as if there is no lower limit to the price of silver when we remember that it was as high as 90 pence and as low as 12 1/4 pence.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT AGREE.

Any agreement of this kind would place the Indian Government in the position that it cannot dispose of its stock of silver and bring our currency on a real gold standard for several years to come. If it is said that most countries are now being forced to change their attitude towards silver owing to the shortage of silver, it can be said with equal force that we have suffered so long by being on a silver basis and if we can go on to the gold standard, we should do our best to attain it. If other Governments want to take up silver as part of their metallic reserve, we shall be perfectly willing nay glad to sell them our holdings at reasonable prices but we shall not agree to help American producers to market their output.

THE ALTERNATIVE

It is being suggested as a more attractive proposition that Central Banks should be permitted to keep part of their reserves as silver. The financial policy of the United States and France, the world's most powerful creditors to-day (England being out of account for the time being) has been to accumulate gold reserves beyond their needs by the simple process of insisting on interest and principal being repaid only in the form of gold, and for this purpose, putting up high tariff walls which practically keep out imports. It is one of the tragedies of creditor nations that if they do not want gold and want to be paid back, they must accept goods and to be prepared to close their factories and dig graves for their workmen who would thereby be starved. But the flow of gold to France and the United States has not prevented their being very near going off the gold standard. The crisis which has engulfed the world has had its effect on the French and American citizens who have withdrawn bank deposits in the form of currency which had to be expanded by some thousands of million dollars, bringing about a heavy reduction in the metallic reserve of the Central Banks.

IF THE PROPOSAL IS ADOPTED ..

It follows that the Central Banks which adopt the proposal must buy the silver at a certain fixed gold price and sell it at practically the same price and must be confident that other Central Banks would accept it at this price when international payments have to be made. Assuming that such a pact is made, it is inevitable that the difficulties which forced the Latin Union to give up bimetallism would beset these Central Banks even with world-wide co-operation. When silver prices inclined to fall in the world markets, Central Banks would try to tender silver in payment of foreign debts and purchase it back in the cheaper open market. On the other hand, if the gold prices of silver went up above the agreed level,

(Continued on page 11)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Germany's Plight.

A Paris message says that "long and difficult discussions" were anticipated at the meeting of the committee of experts to consider Reparations which began its session on Sunday. The German Government suggests in a memorandum that the Committee should not confine its deliberations to "conditional Reparations" only but should deal with the whole matter. It demands a radical revision of the Young Plan or in the alternative an entirely new Reparations Statute and it desires to link up private debts with Reparations. It is not at all likely that France will consent to such linking. But she may have to give in on the question of the thorough revision of the Young Plan and withdraw her persistent opposition to the grant of long term credits to Germany. France may be adamant but if other creditor Powers realise that real economic restoration of Europe cannot be effected until Germany is given such credits the French will find it difficult to maintain their obstinate position.

Congress is Guilty?

Murders due to the ignorant Indian's superstitious belief in wrath of gods, evil spirits and witchcraft have aroused the indignant sympathy of our Anglo-Indian contemporary. "The thought" we are assured. "is inevitable that those politicians who pose as being the torch-bearers of a great national movement which is social as well as political in its significance, ought to find their first duty in dispelling through education the ignorance of the majority of their countrymen whose tragic underdevelopment can be capable of inhuman and barbarous sacrifices." What, however, is not inevitable, is a little strain on Anglo-Indian memory. Our contemporary does not, evidently remember the history of the agitation started by Gokhale and the contribution of Government to it.

What of the Present.

That, of course, is a thing of the dim past. But what about the present? Is it merely by accident that our contemporary is utterly ignorant of the "State's" efforts towards the education of Indians as judged by its policy regarding retrenchment, sources of revenue for education and every thing else relating to the education of Indians? Hypocrisy sometimes becomes ludicrously silly. It also begs inconvenient questions—regarding, for instance, responsibility about the undoubtedly tragedy—of "inhuman and barbaric sacrifices."

Why This Waste?

In a representation to the Government of Bombay, Haji Mirmahomed Baloch, M.L.C., has drawn attention to the financial extravagance involved in the retention of a number of highly-paid P.W.D. officers on the Sukkar Barrage Scheme, although the extent of the area likely to be available for irrigation will increase only gradually. He points out that the Chief Engineer's post is a superfluity. In his opinion, the Superintending Engineers can, without loss of efficiency, manage the work at present allotted to the Chief Engineer. There are also 14 Divisions under Executive Engineers and Government, it is rumoured, contemplate an increase in the number. They also propose to increase the number of Sub-Divisions from 46 to 84. Mr. Baloch says that this addition to the Sukkar Barrage establishments will involve an annual waste of 5 lakhs. When Government say they are busy "pruning and paring" wherever they can, the public is entitled to an explanation from them regarding the extravagant methods of supervising the Sukkar Barrage against which Mr. Baloch rightly protests.

NO INDIAN TO BE HOME MEMBER

Delhi Speculations In Viceregal Cabinet Changes

BHORE MAY SUCCEED RAINEY AS LEADER OF ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

The Associated Press political correspondent says trat no confirmation is available of the statement published in certain quarters that the next Home Member of the Government of India will be an Indian.

CAUSE OF SPECULATION.

Perhaps speculation in this connection got mixed up with the report current here in well-informed quarters that the next Commerce Member and Leader of the Assembly will be an Indian member.

ON THE RUN.

The names hitherto mentioned in connection with the Home Membership are those of Mr. H. G. Haig who acted as Home Member during Sir James Crerar's leave and Mr. H. W. Emerson, the present Home Secretary.

LEADERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Both Sir James Crerar and Sir George Rainy may retire by the beginning of April and the latter who is Leader of the Assembly may be succeeded by Sir Joseph Bhore, the present member for Industries and Labour, a very experienced member on the Government front benches who has had the largest connection with the Assembly among all the Government members and who has always been a popular member and a very effective debator.—A. P.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPT. TO GO

Retrenchment Committiee's Recommendation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

The Associated Press understands that the second interim report of the General Purposes Sub-committee on retrenchment is ready and will shortly be adopted by the main committee.

It is a bigger report than the first interim report and deals with expenditure of departments other than those covered by the first interim report and the Foreign and Political Department.

The sub-committee proposes to take up examination of Foreign and Political Department, North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara and kindred heads from the 14th instant.

Twenty-nine grants totalling expenditure of 3.22 crores had been scrutinised by the sub-committee when it issued the first interim report. Of this sum the sub-committee recommended a saving of one crore 21 lakhs.

The omount of controllable expenditure which has come under its review in connection with the second interim report is in the neighbourhood of nine crores. Of this sum it is believed that if the recommendations are given effect to in their entirety there would be a saving of one and a half crores.

The sub-committe has recommended 'inter alia' the immediate abolition of the Ecclesiastical Department.—A. P.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS CUT OFF

France Painfully Surprised

"DAILY HERALD" ADDVOCATES ALL-ROUND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Rugby.—As was anticipated the postponement of the visit of the French Trade Delegation to London was announced yesterday in Paris. The announcement stated that the British Government while accepting the principle of friendly conversation on the tariff question, had declared that an immediate conversation would be premature as no modifications could, in present conditions, be made in the new British tariffs.

FRANCE DENIES DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ENGLAND.

The French Minister of Commerce, in a statement published in the Press says, that the French public was painfully surprised by the outspoken criticism by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman of surtax imposed by France on British goods. He denies that the surtaxes discriminate against Britain as they apply to other countries as well, and the decree sanctioning them was promulgated before the fall in the value of sterling. As was pointed out by Mr. Runciman on Friday, the decree was actually put into force on November 14, just before the first announcement of the New British Duties. It applies in a varying degree to a series of countries with depreciated currencies including Britain, Australia, India, Mexico, Denmark, Sweden, Argentina, Uruguay and Norway. The maximum of 15 per cent. surtax is imposed on the imports from Britain, Australia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Daily Telegraph" notes that in respect of commodity in which Britain is most directly interested, namely coal, surtax applies to Britain alone, because she is the only country in the category which exports coal to France. "Morning Post" says that British Government has been compelled to take emergency measures which being only for six months will, no doubt, be suceeded by a permanent tariff on a lower scale. In the meantime, if France and England realise suffering on one side and necessity on the other, it will help them to mutual forbearance.

"Daily Herald" urges a policy of an international agreement on the tariff question. Referring to the approaching Disarmament Conference, it says: "Similarly time is ripe for an all-round consideration of the political and commercial problems, reparations, war-debts, and tariffs which equally with armaments endanger stability and security of all the countries.—B.O.W.

PROBLEM OF THE SEAMEN

Geneva Discussion At Special Session Of I. L. Conference

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

A communique states:—

The Government of India have received intimation from Geneva that the second discussion of the following four maritime questions, which were considered by the International Labour Conference by way of first discussion at its 13th session in 1929, will take place at the special session of the Conference to be held in 1933 consecutively with the general session of the Conference:

(1) Regulation of hours of work on board the ship.

(2) Protection of seamen in case of sickness (including treatment of seamen injured on board the ship.)

(3) Promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

(4) Minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains and certain officers on board the merchant ships.—A. P.

Press Not Permitted In Railway Court Of Inquiry

SECRETARY'S UKASE

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Mr. W. O. Chalk Superintendent of the Moghalpura Mechanical workshops was further cross-examined to-day before the Railway Court of inquiry by Dewan Chamanlal for the Railwaymen's Federation. He said that the piece rate system was introduced in the shops in 1928. It increased the output per worker. There were more absentees in workshops amounting to about 12 per cent this year. The higher rate of absentees might be due to higher bonus.

At this stage Mr. Sastri, a member of the Court of Inquiry, pointed that in other railway systems people were chary of absenting themselves in these days of retrenchment. Dewan Chamanlal tried to establish that workers were absenting themselves because leave-granting was rare.

Witness did not agree with that suggestion.

The afternoon proceedings were not reported by any local or outside newspaper as the Secretary did not allow the press to sit near the Court but asked the latted to stay among the public where owing to the large numbers present it was not possible to hear anything.—A. P.

FRONTIER OFFICER TO BE PROSECUTED

PESHAWAR, Dec. 8.

A gazette extraordinary has been issued with regard to the Bannu Treasury embezzlement case involving Rs. 1,40,000. It states:

Under provisions of section 197 Criminal Procedure Code the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Yograj, extra Assistant Commissioner, shall be tried for offence under sec. 409 (criminal breach of trust as public servant) I.P.C. said to have been committed by him in the discharge of his duties as Treasury Officer, Bannu and that the said trial shall be held by Mr. Acheson, Joint Deputy Commissioner and special Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan in manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal procedure. The Chief Commissioner further directs that the prosecution shall be conducted by Mr. Ralli special Public Prosecutor.—A. P.

BOHRAS & WAKF ACT.

Viceroy's Reply

"The Chronicle" reliably understands that in reply to representations made on behalf of the Mullaji Saheb the Viceroy has declined to interfere with the decision of the Government of Bombay. Thus the Bohra Wakfs will, henceforth, come under the operations of the Mussalman Wakf Act.

BURMA ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Discussion On Constitution Of Upper House.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The appointment of a sub-committee to investigate the points of difference between the views of the majority and the minorities was suggested at the Burma Round Table Conference this morning by Mr. Tunaunggyaw on behalf of twelve representatives of the majority interests, but the opinion was held that it was desirable that a statement of all the views should be first made in the Committee which moreover, was itself only of the size of the normal Sub-Committee; but the matter was left open for future consideration.

COMPOSITION OF UPPER HOUSE.

Mr. Tunaunggyaw proceeded to outline his views regarding the Upper House which should be set out the understanding that Burma was to have full responsible Dominion Self-Government. Mr. Tunaunggyaw advocated that fifty per cent. of the members should be directly elected, twenty-five per cent. indirectly elected by the Lower House and twenty-five per cent. nominated by the Cabinet. Qualifications of voters and candidates should be as at present for the Assembly, and the life of Chamber should be seven years.

NEED OF EXPERIENCED OFFICIALS.

Mr. Howison urged the desirability of the presence of experienced officials and suggested that the Governor should be empowered to appoint certain number of nominated members for this purpose.

In the event of a deadlock between the two Houses, general opinion favoured procedure by which there should be an interval of six months and then a joint session before dissolution was resorted to.

The Committee does not meet in the afternoon as delegates are attending Indian debate in the House of Lords. Adjourning the Committee till to-morrow Lord Peel remarked: "Sometimes it is as interesting to see the Second Chambrr working as to talk of it."—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT'S RULING

Members Walkout

INCIDENT AT DADAR CONGRESS MEETING

The General Secretary, Gandhi Seva Mandal, Dadar, writes:—

"On Sunday last an extraordinary general body meeting of the 'G' Ward Distt. Congress Committee was called to consider changes in the constitution. Sjt. T.R. Naravne, President of the Committee presided.

"In Rule No. 13 of the constitution referring to Secretaries' duties, besides other changes proposed by the Council, it was moved by Sjt. Sawant and seconded by Sjt. Taralkar that "the Secretaries in addition to other duties will carry out daily in person, at least for one hour the militant programme of the Congress when ever such a one exists."

"Sjt. Kanthi, one of the present Secretaries, raised an objection that such a condition could not be taken into consideration and asked for the President's ruling over his contention. The House was of opinion that the President had no right to give any ruling over that amendment and that he could decide that matter only by taking votes. In spite of this the President ruled that the amendment could not be taken into consideration, in protest of which most of the members walked out and the meeting terminated abruptly."

LATEST CRICKET SCORE

New South Wales v. South Africans

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Sydney.—The following is today's closing score in the cricket match between New South Wales and the South African tourists which commenced yesterday:

New South Wales 500 (Hird 101 McMillan 6 for 181.

South Africans, 185 for one (Curnow 81 (not out) Morkel 70 (not out).

MODIFICATION OF YOUNG PLAN

How France Looks At It

WORLD CRISIS AND GERMANY'S INSOLVENCY

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Paris.—The view that any modification of the principles defined by the Young Plan is only possible if it is accompanied by a simultaneous reduction of the inter-Governmental debts by which Germany would benefit has been conveyed by the French Government to all the interested Governments.

France recognises that the world crisis partly explains Germany's insolvency and her necessity to come to the aid of the Reich.

The necessity for the Advisory Committee now sitting at Basle to encourage bringing back to Germany of German capital invested abroad is emphasised.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN RETRENCHMENT SCHEME

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—Reduced pay for Government servants, increased taxation, reduction of rents and other costs are among the measures decided upon by Chancellor Bruening which will be broadcast to-night.

Reliable forecasts indicate that salaries of certain State officials will be reduced by nine per cent. from 1st February and salaries of others will be brought down to the January 1927 level. There will be an increase of two per cent. in Business Turnover Tax and ten per cent. in tax on interest from invested capital.

The cost of living will be reduced by decreasing railway freights and telephone, parcels, post electricity, gas and transport charges. Rents will be reduced by ten per cent. Members of political parties will be forbidden to wear uniform.—Reuter's Special.

RUMANIAN PRINCE'S MARRIAGE.

Pronounced "Non-Existent"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Bucharest.—The marriage of Prince Nicholas of Rumania with Madame Doletti was to-day pronounced "non-existent" in the presence of High Court official on the ground that the Mayor who performed the ceremony was incompetent to celebrate it. No opposition was offered by either of the parties. The Prince's royal status is unaffected.

"HUMAN BULLET'S" LATEST FEAT.

Flight From Cleveland To New York

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

New York.—Latest feat of airman Captain Hawks, known as "numan bullet", is that he flew from Cleveland (Ohio) to New York, a distance of 455 miles, at an average speed of 297 miles per hour.

Right Of Peaceful Picketing Upheld

The right of Congress pickets to do peaceful picketing in front of a liquor shop was vindicated on Tuesday afternoon when Mr. Ibrahim Jamal, a Congress picket, was acquitted by Mr. I. N. Menta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of "wrongful restraint." He was arrested on November 10, in front of a toddy shop in Duncan Road. He was bailed out.

The Prosecution alleged that the accused bodily prevented customers from going into the shop. The evidence showed that the accused was carrying on peaceful picketing according to the methods recommended by the Congress.

The Magistrate, on the strength of the evidence, acquitted the accused.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar appeared for the accused while the Government prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

A CORRECTION

Mr. U. G. Puthli, Secretary of the Bombay Navajavan Bharat Sabha, writes:—

I find from your paper that I on behalf of the Navajavan Bharat Sabha supported the resolution wholly at the meeting held at Azad Maidan to condemn the Bengal Ordinance. Speaking as I did on behalf of the Sabha I made it clear that while supporting the first part of the resolution strongly condemning the promulgation of the Ordinance, we cannot subscribe to the latter portion and dissociated ourselves from the latter part of the resolution.

CITY NOTES

STERLING STEADINESS.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Sterling has been much steadier this week than it has been for some time. There was a rise in the rate from 1-6 1|32 last week to 1-6 1|16 on Monday at which level it is quoted to-day, though it was much stronger yesterday. Last week, the tenders to Government were mostly at 1-6 1|16, and intermediate deliveries between that and this week's tenders were to be accepted at 1-6 3|32. This is the banks' buying rate in the open market as of that date, and is intended to enable them to dispose of their purchases if the market should strengthen in the meanwhile. This is just what has happened this week. While the unusually heavy selling pressure on Monday made the gold bills to be offered at rates better than the published buying rate for the day, the banks had the option of selling against them at once to the Government or of holding on to them till the next tender day. This latter would have meant that they would have to take a risk in the rate itself, and there was also the chance that the allotment to them might be less than what they wanted to dispose of. In any case, the rate could not be better than the 1-6 3|32 available at the intermediate rate, with the additional advantage that the payment against it would be made two or three days earlier.

ORDINARY PERSONS MAY NOT APPLY.

It is not open to ordinary persons to tender their exchange to the Government as they have only bills which mean payment in London some twenty days later, whereas the Government will only accept T.T. or immediate payment there. Further tenders may be made for amounts not less than £10,000 and in multiples of £1,000 while for intermediates, the limit is £25,000. Even if the bazaar should satisfy all these conditions, it will find that there is still another and more important difficulty. The person or concern tendering the sterling will save to be on the "approved" list of the Government.

WHAT IT MEANS.

It will thus be seen that, as between the banks and the public, the competition is temporarily one-sided. The banks can dictate the price at which they will buy sterling, so far as it is possible to do so without actual losing the business, and this depends on whether sellers preponderate or not. On the other hand, the banks can always resell the exchange to the Government who have already expressed their willingness to buy at the specified rate. In ordinary circumstances, the banks would not have this advantageous position as their sales would be to the public in preference to the Government and here there would be competition among the banks in gettting at the buyers in the market.

THIS WEEKS' TENDER CHANCES

As the gold shipment this week is expected to be well over one crore, Government should get their entire £1,000,000 and the rate would certainly be 1-6-3|32. Owing to the heavy selling pressure yesterday, there is likelihood that some tenders may be made at 1-6-1|8 which will, of course, obtain full allotment.

ALL-INDIA CURRENCY UNION.

When I received a bulletin from this Union, I thought it was a society which deserved public support as being formed for the unification of the various currencies in India. When one goes to the bazaar or Railway Station at places like Agra Cantonment and changes a four anna piece, one gets a curious assortment of various coins in copper, with all sizes and all kinds of inscriptions, and one has little faith in them until one finds that people are willing to take any of them as being as good as the others. Similarly we have the Osmania rupee of Hyderabad (Deccan) worth about 14 annas and the Travancore ideal rupee worth 56|57 of the British rupee. I was therefore looking out for a Society pledged to unify these coins but was surely disappointed to find it was only a trade union and was talking shop all through the bulletin.

REMONETISATION OF SILVER.

In another column I have devoted special attention to the question of the rehabilitation of silver, and it will be instructive to know that American bankers, without whose hearty support a scheme of introducing silver currency cannot succeed, are opposed to it and consider it rather fantastic. Sir Robert Horne wants an international conference to come to an agreement on this question and the American bankers laugh at it. "If it was once seriously believed in this country that an attempt would be made to put silver alongside gold as a reserve against currency, there would be a panic here", said one. "The only support would be from the silver producers whose influence is negligible", said another. "Such measures would inevitably be followed by a decline in silver price than ever," said a third.

THE NEW DUTIES AND WEAVERS

At the forthcoming meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce (meaning Purely Foreign Inerests Ltd.) the Madras Chamber intends to ask the Finance Member what he proposes to do about the unemployment and distress among weavers in that Presidency by the new duties on gold thread. This is not philanthropy, nor a desire to ameliorate the condition of these weavers. The fact is that they use a large amount of locally produced yarn from the mills which are all owned by European and the curtailment of their industry means curtailment of the output of yarn of these European mills. That is how such philanthropy is generated.

CENTRAL BANKING COMMITTEE REPORT.

Speaking at the fourth annual meeting of the Maharashtra Chamoer of Commerce, Mr. Walchand Hirachand made a very telling comment on the report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. He has paid special attention to the recommendations (perhaps one ought to say absence of recommendations) about the foreign banks operating in India. Banking, as he says, is a national utility service and foreign banks must fall into this scheme whether they like it or not. They might protest but we can point out that during the last two generations they have had the monopoly of managing the direction of our foreign trade and the result has been that Indians in foreign trade do not amount to 15 per cent.

TOO BUSY

Friend:—You seem to have a good library.

Millionaire: Yes. I think I have I have ah the best books published.

Friend:—But the pages of some are uncut.

Millionaire:—Ah! I am too busy to read them.

BOMBAY WORKERS' SOLIDARITY WITH KURLA COMRADES.

SWADESHI MILL STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATION

Lal Bag Meeting Passes Resolution To Observe One Day's Sympathetic Strike.

(From a Correspondent.)

KURLA, Dec. 8.

Recently the Management of the Kurla Swadeshi Mill had begun to take a large number of black-legs from Bombay under police protection. About thirteen lorries were being taken every morning. The Kurla strikers, with a view to put a stop to this strike-breaking manoeuvre of the management, took out a huge procession from Sion at 9 a.m. last Sunday.

The procession was full of "Red" slogans together with big Red Flags. "Don't help the mill-owner to break our strike", and "Bombay workers, declare a one-day general strike to condemn terrorism in Kurla" were, among others slogans. The procession went to Lal Bag through Naigaon. Throngs of Bombay textile workers greeted the Kurla strikers as they passed through Naigaon.

A huge meeting of Bombay and Kurla workers was held at Lal Bag in which a resolution urging the Bombay textile workers to declare a one-day general strike as a demonstration of their sympathy with the Kurla strikers was unanimously passed

The number of lorries carrying black-legs to Kurla has suddenly dropped down to four from thirteen! The Kurla Strike Committee is making serious attempts to extend the strike wave to Bombay.

ALEMBIC
Fruit-Laxative
(LIVER SALT)
EFFERVESCENT, COOLING & PLEASANT
PREVENTS CONSTIPATION
KEEPS THE LIVER ACTIVE
AND
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists.

SEE and Hear one and inimitable Golden voice Star JAL MERCHANT

IN

RUNNING THIS WEEK

Veer Abhimanyu

SUPPORTED By
Miss ZUBEIDA
Miss ZILLOO
Mr. YAKUB etc.

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S ALL TALKING, SINGING PICTURE

Directed by: Mr. PROFULLA GHOSH

TO-DAY
MATINEE SHOW AT 3 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC GIRGAM

Building for LIFE

Much of the weakness, anæmic conditions and nerve trouble to which some adults are subject could have been avoided by a regular course of Virol in early childhood. Now is the important time to give Virol whilst the child's constitution is in the making.

Virol is the food which enables the body to create living tissues. The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need VIROL

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MAGIC RING

A WONDERFUL INVENTION OF 20th CENTURY

EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

By wearing of the WONDERFUL MAGIC RING influence of all kinds of evil stars averted ill fortune, can give place to good luck ailments, Chronic and otherwise cured within short period. SUCCESS over rivals and in law suits as well as in examinations and one can communicate with his deceased relatives and friends and can ascertain the astrayed persons or things, winning number of lottery or satta, hidden lore of a treasure, subject of sealed envelopes, and the articles of a locked up box etc. It further brings any desired person under absolute control and helps in happy marriage unions and other love affairs influence over superiors. Unimpeachable efficacy guranteed. Try once and be convinced. A REWARD of Rs. 1,500 awarded if proved otherwise. Price Rs. 2/-.

Note:—Its efficacy has well been tried in Germany before placing into market.

The Superintendent,
DIVINE MYSTIC HOME,
Post Box No. 33, Lahore.

Case Against Mr. Ameeruddin Salehbhoy

LEGAL DUEL ON SUMMONING MULLAJI TO COURT.

MAGISTRATE RESERVES ORDERS

Hearing was resumed on Tuesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Mr. Ameeruddin Salehbhoy, a prominent member of the Dawoodi Bohra community and a close relative of the Mullaji Saheb, stands charged with misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 being the amount of a donation given by his mother for the benefit and maintainance of the Tayyabia Madrasa at Surat. The accused is charged at the instance of Mr. Kurban Hussein Abdul Husein another member of the same community and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Moosaji Adamji Contractor. The case has created a great sensation in the Dawoodi Borah community and the Court room was crowded with Dawoodi Borahs.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

CAN MULLAJI BE CALLED?

At the outset the question whether the Mullaji Saheb of the Borahs could be summoned in the Court to give evidence or whether he was exempted from personal appearance as a high dignitary was argued at great length by counsel on both sides.

Mr. Davar appearing on behalf of the complainant made an application that he wanted to call he Mullaji Saheb as a witness, but as a high dignitary he was exempted from personal appearance in the Court and, therefore, the Court should fix the place where his evidence should be recorded. The Mullaji Saheb was at present on a tour in Gujrat and was at Surat, but if the Court fixed the date to record his evidence he would come down to Bombay. Mr. Davar pointed out that under Section 133 of the Civil Procedure Code there was a provision for exemption of personal appearance in the Court of certain persons whose names were notified by the Government and a list of those names was sent by the High Court to all the Courts. He also pointed out that there were precedents in which evidence of witnesses was recorded in places other than Courts.

DEFENCE OBJECTION.

Mr. Velinkar objected to the application on the ground that Section 133 of the Civil Procedure Code was applicable to Civil Courts only. In respect of Criminal Courts there was the Section 503 of the Cr. P. C. but it did not apply in the present case. There were precedents in which evidence of Pardah Nasheen ladies or persons who were ill was recorded at their residences. He contended that in no case Section 133 Cr. P. C. could be applied to Criminal Courts. He was not aware of any list of persons exempted from appearance in the Court having been ever circulated in police Courts.

Magistrate:—I have never heard of any such list.

Mr. Velinkar further cited cases in which Sir Dinshaw Davar and the late Mr. Murzban were examined at their places but he pointed out that they were ill and that was the reason. He had no objection to the granting of examined at their places but he but in case it did not, counsel did not want the Court to do it unless it wanted to create a precedent.

IF CHIEF JUSTICE CAN, WHY NOT MULLAJI.

Mr. Davar submitted that the Mullaji objected to coming to the Court as he was a religious head and a dignitary and was exempted from such attendance by Government notification.

Magistrate:—If the Chief Justice can come here and stand in the witness box why not the Mullah Sahib?

Mr. Davar:—Well Sir, We are all lawyers. But to religious personages places where law is administered are perhaps unholy places. It is a matter of sentiment.

Mr. Velinkar:—Why in the Pravasi-Pagal case, the Maharaj appeared before the Court.

Magistrate:—I am not prepared to create a precedent in my Court. But if you show me the Government notification I have no objection to give the exemption.

Mr. Davar promised that he would produce the Government nitification on the point.

WAKF COMMITTEE MEMBER IN WITNESS BOX.

Maulvi Mohamed Yoonus Haindade, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court and a member of the Mussalman Wakf Committee, then gave evidence for the complainant. He identified the accused as the person who gave evidence before the Wakf Committee. He said in all 14 witnesses were orally examined by the Committee. But witness could not say if their replies were recorded. All that he could say was that there used to be persons some of whom were probably reporters who used to take down notes of the evidence. Witness personally used to take down notes.

Witness was given a printed copy of the Wakf Committee's report and asked if it was the correct report of the Committee. Witness replied that he was not prepared to swear by it as he had his suspicions. When the original report was sent to him he made certain corrections in it and unless he compared his notes he would not be in a position to say if they were carried out.

To further questions, witness stated that he had destroyed his own notes after the completion of the report. But recollecting his memory he could say that he had made no correction in what was appearing on page 11 of the printed report and that correctly gav the purport of what the Committee wanted to convey.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness stated that several members of the Committee put questions to the witness. He (witness) did not know if any arrangement were made to take down the answers. The Secretary of the Committee was asked to prepare the draft report of the Committee which was sent to the members only two or three days before July 15 which was the last date for presenting the report to the Government.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Kurban Husein Abdul Husein, the complainant in the case, was then examined by Mr. Kanuga. In his evidence, he stated that he read the report of the evidence that the accused gave before the Wakf Committee and he made inquiries from the leaders of the community. One of them, Mulla Ali Husein told him that Dawood Khan (brother of the accused) had been to the Mullaji with a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 and told the Mulla Sahib that his mother had given that amount for the maintenance of the Tayyabia Madrasa at Surat and she wanted the Mullah Sahib to create a Wakf of that sum. The Mullah Sahib told Dawood Khan that no Wakf could be created of cash and, therefore, he should buy good property of that money and then come to him (Mullah Sahib). The Mullah Sahib kept the money with him and gave Dawood Khan a cheque for Rs. 2,00,000 on the French Bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, the complainant said that he could read sufficient English and had read the complaint. He got the information about the money lying with the firm of Salehbhai Tayabji from the talk about it in the Jamat. In 1929, there was a meeting at Surat about the Tayabia Madrasa and there it was said by a relative of the accused that the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 given by the mother of the accused was lying with the firm. But the complainant did not remember who that relative was. He (complainant) had not seen the entry mentioned in his complaint in the books of the firm nor did any one having seen that entry told him about it.

SOMEBODY GAVE THE NEWS.

Mr. Velinkar: How do you say that it was expressly stated in that entry for what purpose the money was given?

Complainant: I heard it. I was not present at the meeting. Somebody who was present at that meeting gave me that news.

Mr. Velinkar: So it is a hearsay of a hearsay.

Witness further stated that the matter was again being discussed in the Jamat in August last. It was eight or ten days before he filed his complaint. Asked to give the names of those with whom he discussed the matter the witness gave the names of Abde Ali Sheikh Adam Contractor and Mulla Mohamed Ali Dhrangadhravala.

Had you any conversation with the accused in this connection?—No.

Did anybody tell you that the accused was present at the time when Dawood Khan saw the Mullaji?—No.

Is it a fact that the followers of the Mullaji Sahib bear a great hostility against the accused on account of the evidence that he gave before the Wakf Committee?—Yes.

Mr. Davar: On account of this false evidence that he gave.

Mr. Velinkar: Were the feelings of the Borahs roused against him (accused)?

Mr. Kanuga: Their feelings were wounded.

Witness admitted that the feelings of the Borahs were wounded.

Mr. Davar was heard to say that the feelings of the Borahs were roused against the accused when he shaved.

Mr. Velinkar: Yes. And also because he rode a horse.

Witness further stated that his feelings were also wounded because of the false evidence given by the accused before the Wakf Committee.

Mr. Velinkar: May I put it to you that you made these false allegations against the accused just to humiliate him publicly because he gave that evidence?—No. My statements are correct.

Further cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

MULLAJI'S CLERK IN WITNESS-BOX.

Salehbhai Sheikh Mohamedbhai a clerk of the Mullaji Sahib then produced the Roj Mall of the Gadi of Mulla Sahib for the year 1928. On April 4 in that book there was an entry on the credit side showing the receipt of Rs. 2,00,000 from Dawood Khan. Against that there was a debit entry showing the return of that amount to Dawood Khan by means of a cheque on the French Bank.

In reply to the questions of Mr. Velinkar, witness stated that he was not the writer of that book. He was only a clerk and was sent because the summons was in the name of the clerk. The writer was one Mr. Abdul Husein who was the accountant of the Mullah Sahib. He was at Surat. Witness did not know if there was any Ledger and if the same entry would be found in the Ledger. He also did not know if there was any other document in connection with the sum.

MONEY FOR MADRASA.

Mullah Ali Husein Kadarbhai Khalil, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Normanbhai Abde Ali, was the last witnes of the day. He deposed that he was present on the day when Dawood Khan had been to the Mullaji Saheb with the amount of Rs. 2,00,000. It was 3-1/2 years ago. He (Dawood Khan) gave the money to the Mullaji which was in the notes and told him that it was a gift to the Madrasa from his mother. The Mullah Saheb told Dawood Khan to purchase good property of the amount and then come to him as there could be no Wakf of cash money. The Mullah Sahib called the Diwan and asked him to give a cheque to Dawood Khan which the Diwan did. Dawood Khan took the cheque.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said that he was a Dawoodi Bohra. He did not belong to the Reform Party. He knew that the feelings of thti loyalist Bohras were excited against the accused for the evidence which he gave before the Wakf Committee.

He (witness) read the evidence in the papers. The complainant the accused were not present on the occasion when Dawood Khan had been to the Mullaji Sanib. Witness told Kurban Husein, th complainant, about Dawood Khan's giving the money for the Madrasa as it was a good news was after three or four days after that he told the complainant out it in Islampura in Bombay. He had not then given him all the details. It was in August last that he gave him all the details. On this latter occasion he also stated about the Mullaji asking Dawood Khan to buy some property. Witness used to see the Mullaji as frequently as twice or thrice a week, in connection with the Jam work. He was an honorary worker The amount of Rs. 2,00,000 was given with a document. It was a stamped paper. It was not read in the presence of the witness.

Further Hearing was adjourned to Wednesday December 16.

Mr. Kanuga informed the Court that he would call Mr. J.S. Kadri, Secretary of the Wakf Committee, who was now at Ahmedabad, as a witness.

Congress For Slum Clearance.

B. P. C. C. MANIFESTO FOR MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN

CONTROL OF UTILITY SERVICES

The official Congress candidates for the ensuing municipal election met again on Tuesday eveninb at the Conuress House and discussed the draft manifesto of the party prepared by the special Manifesto Committee appointed for the purpose. The manifesto will be officially announced in a day or two.

PROGRAMME.

Among other things, the Manifesto, it is uderstood, explains the attitude of the Congress Party in regard to important civic responsibilities such as free and compulsory primary education, improvement in roads and lanes, drainage for the North of the Island, control of utility services and spread of Swadeshi cult.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The mention of the National Flag is, it is understood, not made in the manifesto itself; however, the Congress Party are pledged to the issue and will make it a point of honour once they are in.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

A hurricane electioneering propaganda is contemplated during the last month of the election. A novel feature, this time, is going to be the use of the cartoons on wall posters.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR.
JOHN MCCORMACK
In Fox Movietone Wonder Production.
SONG O'MY HEART
Hear Him Sing Eleven Song Hits.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A RIOT OF A COMEDY.
P. C. JOSSER.
Featuring ERNIE LOTINGA
The Story of an Incompetent Police who turns Detective.

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-COLOUR SPECTACLE.
NO, NO, NANETTE
Featuring ALEXANDER GRAY and BERENICE CLAIRE.
All Talking, Singing, Dancing.

THE WORLD FAMOUS SINGER
Sangit Ratna
ABDOOL KARIMKHAN
WILL GIVE
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
OF
HINDUSTANI and SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC
AT
Vijayanand Theatre, Poona City
ON
SATURDAY, 12th December, 1931. at 9-30 p.m.
AND
SUNDAY, 13th December, 1931, at 4 p.m.
Tickets will be reserved at Arya Sangit Vidyalay, 448, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

DIABETES

The Hormone—Harmless preparation of Dr. RICHARD WEISS, Ph.D., M.A., F.C.S., Berlin (Germany).

PANCRESAL

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JAPAN'S DIFFICULTY IS LANCASHIRE'S OPPORTUNITY.

All eyes in Lancashire are now on China. The reason is that China should provide the answer as to whether the recent revival in the cotton trade is to be long or short lived. With the present orientation of the cotton industry a lasting revival depends upon a real expansion of trade in at least one of Lancashires bulk markets. India or China. What are the chances of increased business with China? What factors favour us, which react adversely? What is Japan's position. and what will she do if she finds Lancashire wrenching the China trade from her?

These are some of the questions a representative of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" put to Mr. Barnard Ellinger in the course of an interview on the outlook in China. Mr. Ellinger says that trade is already much better, and that there are three reasons for it:

1. The rise in silver.
2. The depreciation in sterling.
3. The Japanese boycott.

The Chinese tael moves with silver, and the gold value of silver has risen since September 18 from 27-5/8 cents to 31-1/8 cents on November 17. During the same period the price of silver in London moved from 12-3/4d. to 18-7/8d. This shows that the New York price of silver has increased approximately 3-1/2d., while the London price has increased 6d. The difference is, of course. due to the fall in sterling, and marks the advantage which we now get over any other country which exports to China and remains on gold. Since China's exports are adversely affected by the rise in the gold value of silver. any advantage from the rise as regards imports must be more or .ess temporary, but the advantage which we get from the difference between the London and the New York price of silver, or in other words from the fall in sterling, should be permanent so long as the margin exists and provided that Japan does not leave the gold standard.

"How much of China's textile needs is supplied by herself, how much by ourselves, and how much by Japan?"

"There are no reliable figures as to the extent to which China but in 1927 I estimated that she supplied eight times the amount she imported. and I assessed her consumption at 13-1/2 yards per head of population for clothing, bedding, mosquito netting, and so forth. But this was merely a reasoned guess. Whereas before the war our textile shipments to China amounted to approximately 75 per cent. of her total imports and Japan's sendings to 25 per cent, these proportions were reversed a few years ago. To-day the position is far worse. The latest Japanese returns show that during the first eight months of 1931 Japan sent 284,635,000 square yards of cotton fabric to China (including Hong-Kong and Kwantung). Our own Board of Trade returns show that we sent 52,238,800 square yards to China and Honk-Kong during the same period. But Japan's sendings during the first eight months of 1930 amounted to 417,764,000 square yards, so that there should be enormous scope of increased exports to China for a country able to take the opportunity."

JAPAN MAY GO OFF GOLD STANDARD.

"What are the chances of Japan going off the gold standard"

"There are two main reasons why Japan might leave gold. If the present fighting in Manchuria develops into real war she might be forced off the gold standard. If the depreciation in sterling deprives her of too large a portion of her cotton exports she might choose to go off the gold standard. Remember that Japan, with her constant adverse trade balance and quickly growing population, must keep up her exports at all costs. That, too, might force her off gold. Yet I think that so long as M. Inouye, the present Japanese Finance Minister, remains in office he will fight very hard to maintain the gold standard, which he only restored at the beginning of 1930, after advocating its restoration ever since 1926."

"In what way does it benefit Japan to remain on gold?"

"The chief advantage is that it cheapens her imports. And Japan is bound to import large quantities of food-stuffs, raw materials, and machinery, Raw cotton and metal and machinery between them account for, roughly, half the total value of her imports. Another reason why Japan might prefer to remain on the gold standard is that she has a substantial foreign debt. She owes money chiefly to Great Britain and to the United States, and if she went off gold it would considerably increase the service of her foreign debt in yen."

"Let us suppose that Japan did go off the gold standard. Would her export trade benefit to the same extent as ours has done?"

"That depens on how far she is prepared to reduce her standard of living. Since the Japanese standard of living is far lower than ours, the assumption is that she can worse afford a reduction in it. If she did abandon the gold-standard there is at least the likelihood that she might be compelled to raise wages. To my mind the danger lies elsewhere. It may be that Japan, forced to compete with us and unable to do so by reducing her standard of living, will seek to increase her efficiency, whereas Lancashire, lulled into a sense of false security, will be inclined to postpone rationalisation schemes."

JAPAN'S EFFICIENCY.

"Do you think that Japan can increase her efficiency"

"I believe that she enormously increased her efficiency in 1929, when she stopped nightwork for women. The Japanese are a clever and energetic race. They have the will to live, and they know that they can only live by exports. As regards the anti-Japanese boycott. I think the feeling in China, is probably more deep-seated against Japanese boycotts against Japanese goods. But it is hard to imagine that it is more deep-seated. say, that our own hatred of Germany during the war. when we swore we would never again buy Germtn goods. The first condition of any settlement—and there must be a settlement some day or other—will be that the boycott must be lifted. It may take some time for the Government to enforce it. but gradually it will be lifted. The trade we have had from China recently is. therefore. worth examining. It can be divided into four parts. There is—

1. The improvement in demand for goods for which we still hold the trade. That demand was reduced by the precipitious fall in silver, and has now been increased by the rise in silver.

2. The effort to replace Japanese qualities by Lancashire qualities which we have not supplied for years. The market has probably not been too well sampled recently, and the Chinese are. therefore. looking up all sorts of old British qualities.

3. Some revival in goods which we have placed on the market in direct competition with the Japanese.

4. A demand for grey goods and for two-fold grey yarns for dyeing in China which, until the boycott, was largely supplied by the Japanese mills in Shanghai, and where the Chinese mills are not able to make a sufficiently good quality.

"There is no reason why we should not keep the first category so long as the price of silver is maintained at a level which enables China to buy. As regards the other three classes. there are two conditions to fulfill if we are to hold the trade. They are—

(a) that we reduce costs of production to make us more competitive;

(b) that we organise in such a fashion as to carry on the fight which is bound to come when the boycott is lifted and when Japan will sell her goods at any price, even below production costs, in order to regain her trade. There is at present no organisation in Lancashire with necessary funds to susttin a trade war of this description.

LANCASHIRE'S OPPORTUNITY.

"I think Lancashire's opportunities in Manchuria itself are slight. For a long time Japan has had the bulk of the trade in Manchuria, and it is difficult to imagine the wo could ever displace her. If Japan should, as a result of the present fighting, obtain a permanent footing in Manchuria she would gradually acquire an influence with the Chinese Government which would not be in our interest.

"Real war between Japan and China would be to Lancashire's disadvantage. Apart from the effect of such a conflict on China's purchasing power, a war would tend to enrich manufacturers in Japan, as it did manufacturers in this country. But past experience has shown that, unlike industrialists in the country Japanese manufacturers are allowed to keep their war-time profits. which then go to swell the reserve funds of Japanese industry. It is to Lancashire's advantage that there should be no war but a prolonged boycott. if she will seize her opportunity. But even a prolonged boycott may be to Lancashire's permanent disadvantage if the result is to give a stimulus to our trade and cause us to neglect the opportunities to rationalise our industry."

THE MENACE OF PLENTY.

Faults Of Modern Industrial System.

Reviewing the political situation and the position of the country generally, the Archbishop of York. in his address to the York Diocesan Conference said the present problem was not one of scarcity. but of excessive abundance. That was an entirely new and completely bewildering feature. The question was not how we could employ more men, but how we could best distribute purchasing power so that there would be an effective demand for the goods made. The problem must be solved internationally, and we must recognise that nations were all bound up together as members of one great civilisation. Unless we acted upon that we should be acting upon a false basis and land ourselves in one catastrophe after another.

The cause of the trouble was the immense advance of technical skill and the application of scientific processes to production. Labour-saving machinery had been used not to save labour, but to save labourers. The aim must be not to make production profitable but to make the product salable, to provide the purchasing power that might purchase it. The consumer was really the pivot of the situation.

He thought that this way of approaching the matter was really more consonant with Christian principles than most approaches had been because it began not with goods but with men.

INEVITABLE REDUCTIONS.

He shared very completely the opinion of the country as expressed at the recent election, but he felt very deep regret at the reduction of the unemployment benefit and the curtailing of social services. "No Christian" he said, "can acquiesce light-heartedly to an action which deliberately increases the burden resting upon the poorest members of the community." It was inevitable that social services should be reduced, but they must do it in full knowledge of the fact that the greatest breach in their social fellowship in the nation at the present time was that of education inequalities.

SAVING PUBLIC CREDIT.

It was right for them to have taken the steps they had, because, if public credit was shaken, the people who would suffer most would be the poorest. It was right because of the knowledge that by these particular reductions, and especially by the reduction in the unemployment benefit, it was possible to save public credit. Unemployment benefit was not only an increasing, but a quite incalculable liability, and when credit was insecure, obviously, nothing was so serious as an incalculable liability. The first thing necessary in the interests of the poorest classes was to know at least more fully where they stood in the matter of their liability for unemployment. It was also necessary that possible investors from abroad might know it. It had been necessary to reduce, and what they were doing to the poorest classes was in the interests of those classes lest they should suffer something worse.

The effect of the present situation was most tragic as it affected those who left school and went into the world without finding employment. It created in them a sense that they were not wanted.

DOUBLE DEPRECIATION.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S DEMAND

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI).

In the United Kingdom for a long period there were no double shifts in cotton-textile mills and the claim for double depreciation could scarcely arise. Having ascertained this that the Indian Merchants Chambers again approached the Central Board of Revenue for positive information as to when the textile mills worked on double shifts in England, whether they had ever claimed double depreciation allowance and whether their demand was refused, and if so on what grounds. The Board replied that "enquiries were being made on the points raised". The question here arises if enquiries had yet to be made on the 5th October (which is the date of the reply) and how could the Board negative the Chamber's demand on the grounds of want of precedent in the previous May. Is this apathy, ignorance or indifference.

UNFAIR.

Did the Board search for precedent when the inquitable Excise Duty was clapped on Indian production? In contravention of all rules of economics or canons of morality when the British industry was only a couple of years ago unloaded of its 75 per cent of rates was there a similar benefit accorded to the industry in India? When the Indian industry is in the doldrums is it not entitled to a grace from the state similar to the one recognised and granted by the chancellor of the British Exchequer only last September when he promised "Dealing with the increase in the standard rate of income tax from 4s. 6d. in the £ to 5s. in the year 1931-32" that the industry would be compensated by relief of roughly the same amount given by means of a special increase on the existing allowance for depreciation of plant and machinery ("States" September 12, page 362)

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

Thus the argument of precedent. logically an argument by analogy, is not on all four with the function in India and when the fundamental ground for the refusal is non-existent is as fallacious as it is unconvincing. At its best it is based on an incident and therefore only accidental and is based on no principle. But the legitimacy of the claim for higher allowance for greater depreciation is acknowledged in principle in the Indian Law as well as in the English Law.

AN ADMISSION.

The Board admits in the para 3 of its memorandum that "Extra depreciation for overtime working is only allowed in very special cases namely match manufactories, presses that are used to print both morning and evening editions of a news paper and paper mills. For, the match manufactories the extra allowance is 25 per cent of the nomal rate; for this the proportionate part of the year during which the machinary has worked both day and night."

Identical was the import of the resolution moved in the Indian Merchants Chamber on October 24. It read "this Chamber recommends to the Government of India that Rule 8 of the Indian Income Tax Act be suitably amended to permit double or proportionately higher depreciation allowance on machinery and building employed in factories where it can be satisfactorily proved to the Income Tax Authority that such machinery has been running on double shift, or longer than the working day as provided in law."

APPREHENSIONS.

Some important interests concerned have expressed an apprehension that the grant of additional depreciation when double shifts are worked would make out a case for reducing the allowance when shorter hours are worked or when a strike occurs. And, further that, if they supported the case for increasing the depreciation allowance merely for the reason that additional hours were being worked, demand may be made by the authorities that for a shorter working day. The present depreciation allowance should be decreased. Such apprehensions arrive from a sense of insecurity engendered by the Governmental policy of apathy and indifference towards the indigenous industries. Neither the law nor the morality much less in discharge of elementary duties of the administration for the encouragement of industries in India. Can such a step be taken when Indian Trade and Commerce, being on the alert, is busy protesting against the apathy of Government towards industrial affairs. It is surprising that the voteries of precedents should have overlooked their own records which can not produce any evidence of a refusal by the authorities of the allowance, though strikes have so frequently injured the industry particularly during this decade. Examining the records of some old established factories it can be found that since 1860 or thereabouts depreciation allowances that were admissible under the law have been fully and cumulatively granted. "Besides when the Machinery is silent, it deteriorates the more for want of proper attentions for cleaning and lubrication and reduction in the allowance can not even be equitably contemplated.

(To Be Continued)

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MUSLIMS WILL STAND BY MAHATMA

Nationalist Muslims Address Bhiwandi Meeting

ATTITUDE OF ROUND TABLE MUSLIMS CONDEMNED

(From Our Correspondent)

BHIWANDI, Dec. 7.

A mixed audience of Hindus and Mussalmans in which the latter predominated, accorded an enthusiastic reception to the Nationalist Muslim leaders of Bombay at a mommoth meeting at Bhiwandi on Sunday night. The meeting was odrganised by the Bhiwandi Congress Committee and Shahibzada Abdul Qayam Messrs S. A. Brelvi, M. C. Chagla, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Abdur Rahman Suleman Mitha, Abdulla Yusuf and others spoke on the present political situation. Mr. Talpade, a prominent citizen of the place, presided.

Seth Maddu, Rais of Bhiwandi, introduced the visitors and said that Bhiwandi, where the two great communities had always lived in perfect concord and amity, would receive the message of the leaders of the Nationalist Muslim Party and others who had gone there that night and act up to it.

WHO IS A TRUE MUSLIM.

Shahibzada Abdul Qayum opened the proceedings of the meeting with a recitation from the Quran. He said that he was unknown to leadership, name and fame. He knew that he was only a "Khuda-I-Khidmadgar", one of those Red Shirts of the Frontier of whom they had heard so much. According to their principles they were pledged to the service of ALLAH and the best service that they could render to Him was the service of their country and fellow-beings. He quoted freely from the Quran and Hadis and showed to the large number of Muslims who attended the meeting that it was the Law of Sheriat that every Mussalman should fight for freedom. He could not be a true Muslim who would not stand by the country in its struggle for freedom at this critical juncture in the history of India.

THOSE ROUND TABLERS.

Referring to the Round Table Conference he said that those "wonderful" delegates nominated by the British Government and who called themselves as the representatives of the Muslim community had betrayed the community in the most disgraceful manner. In their earnestness for gains for a few they had elected to sell the prestige and self-respect of their country. They stood self-condemned even before they were formally and demonstrably repudiated by the Muslim community. The Muslims had no faith in them.

PATHANS WILL STAND BY CONGRESS.

As far as the Frontier was concerned Sahibzada Abdul Qayum assured the audience that the whole force of the Pathans would stand as a man behind the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi who represented the country's interest truly, forcefully. The Round Table show was over, Mahatma Gandhi was on his way to India and when he arrived it would be not a matter for surprise if the fight for freedom was again renewed, this time with greater vigour. It was the duty of every true Muslim if he was true to the faith and teachings of the Prophet to take the leading part in it.

INSULT TO ISLAM.

Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi who followed said that they never expected freedom to come through the Round Table Conference and, therefore, the failure of the Conference was not at all a surprise. The way the Conference was stage-managed was extremely disgraceful and to his and the shame of the great Muslim Community he had to confess that the Muslim Government nominees who called themselves the representatives of the Muslims, had played a very discreditable part at the Round Table. These "Muslim delegates" by their actions insulted Islam in the name of the Muslims and betrayed the country.

ISLAM AND SLAVERY.

The greatest teaching of Islam was that Muslims should never be slaves. It was the sacred duty of every true Mussalman to fight against slavery in any form or shape. He had no doubt that if the mivement for Swaraj was restarted after the return of Mahatma Gandhi, Mussalmans would join the movement in larger number than even in the previous year.

SWARAJ FOR THE POOR.

Continuing Mr. Brelvi said that they in India knew that the Round Table method, as it was conceived, was futile. Nobody expected that the Congress demand which was the nation's demand would be accepted by Britain after a Round Table talk. But even as it was, whatever hope that could have been reposed was shattered by the Government nominated Muslims in the name of the great community. If they had the interests of the poorer section of the community—and Muslims were predominently poor—and the freedom of their country at heart they would not have acted in the manner they did. The Congress on the other hand was fighting for the Swaraj of the poor. The Congress programme was based on the rights of the poor and any one who would not appreciate that was against the interests of the poor. The Round Table Muslims had failed to appreciate it.

BE PREPARED FOR FIGHT.

Mr. Brelvi proceeded: "As I have already said none will be surprised at the failure of the Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi has left England and will be in our midst before long. We must all be prepared for the course of action he might advise the country to adopt for the liberation of the nation. In the meantime, we have to be prepared to meet any emergency. The Premier has made his declaration as regards the British policy towards India. It is a repudiation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Congress yardstick is the only measure with which we can measure the declaration.

NATIONAL DEMAND.

The Karachi resolution laid down that there cannot be any settlement without the transference of power from the British Parliament to the Indian people, that is, the future Indian Government should have control over Finance, Army and Foreign affairs. How far did the Premier's declaration satisfy these demands". It did not touch the fringe of the national demand. Unless, therefore, Government in the meanwhile guaranteed that all negotiations in the future would be on the basis of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, a renewed campaign of satyagraha was inevitable.

SOLD SELF-RESPECT OF MUSLIMS.

Mr. M. C. Chagla made his maiden effort to speak in Hindustani. He congratulated the people of Bhiwandi who had always maintained communal concord. He was particularly pleased to find such a large gathering of the Mussalmans. That showed how eager were the Mussalmans to understand the real situation in the country. Therefore it was his duty particularly to refer to the most disgraceful manner in which the socalled Muslim representatives did their job at the Round Table Conference. But he felt sorry that he was not in a position to give vent to his feelings in the manner he desired because he could not express himself properly in Urdu. Even then he would tell them in broken and disjointed phrases what he felt about it. They had, declared Mr. Chagla, sold the self-respect of Islam and the Indian Mussalmans for the mess of pottage. Mr. Chagla agreed completely with Mr. Brelvi and had very little to add. He urged his Muslim brethren to ponder over their position and that of their socalled leaders who had gone to the Round Table Conference and decide once for all where their interests lay.

BETRAYAL OF ISLAM.

Hefiz Ali Bahadur Khan who made his first public appearance after his release from prison, did not mince matters when he referred in trenchant terms to the betrayal of Islam by the Muslim "Delegates" who were sent by the Government to the Round Table Conference. He regretted that he was not in a position to make a detailed speech on the subject as he had not had time to go through all that had happened in England during the past few weeks, as he was in jail and was therefore out of touch with the world. But he had no hesitation in declaring that they did not and they could not represent the Muslim community as they pretended to do.

THEY CAN'T SPEAK FOR MUSLIMS.

They had no authority to speak in the name of the whole community because they had not been elected by the community. How could Sir Aga Khan who stayed out of India practically the whole year and who was ignorant of the conditions in India and particularly of the condition of the Indian Mussalmans represent the Muslims?, asked Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan. Furthermore evidently for the services rendered to the British Government in England at the Round Table Conference Sir Mahomed Shafi was to be made a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. According to the Sheriat he alone could be a leader who was a servant first and did things in the interests of and with the full consent of the people. He quoted instances from the history of Islam. The anecdotes he quoted from the lives of Hazrat Omar, Hazrat Musa, made a great impression.

THE REAL SPOKESMEN.

Those Mussalmans who were prepared to make the highest sacrifice for the cause of their country, who filled the jails in the previous year, who faced bullets like the brave Pathans of Peshawar—those who were of the Nationalist Muslim Party—were alone could, and they alone had the right to, speak in the name of the great Muslim community. He was sure that in the times ahead they would one and all give a good account. His appeal was for the Muslims in particular as it was their duty to fight slavery, under the law of the "sheriat".

THE REAL PROBLEM.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Suleman condemntd the attitude of the Round Table Conference Muslims. He said that there was no problem as the Hindu-Muslim problem in India. The real problem for them was the problem of bread, shelter and clothing. The Muslims were largely poor. They did not know what seats in the councils or weightage meant. They had no concern about joint or separate electorates. What they wanted was bread, clothing and wanted Were the socalled leaders who had gone to London in the least concerned with this poverty-stricken condition of their brehren? They were not, for if they were they would not have sold them and their country.

FOLLOW CONGRESS.

The Congress was fighting for the poor. The Swadeshi programme and khadi were in the interests of the poor. He urged them to use exclusively Indian made goods. It was their own strength, their own organisation, their own disciplined action that would bring them redemption. Now that the attitude of "leaders" like Sir Mahomed Shafi and others had been fully exposed, he hoped that the Mussalmans of India would repudiate them once for all and join the forces of nationalism and lead the coming fight for freedom.

Mr. Abdulla Yusuf in a speech which made the audience reel with laughter supported what the other speakers had said and declared that the weapon which would make Britain to yield was in the hands of Indians. If they boycotted foreign cloth, they would be doing a great thing in the service of India's poor and accelerate the advent of national freedom.

Mr. Damle of Thana was then called upon to summarise the speeches in Marathi for the benefit of those who did not understand Urdu. In effective language he vividly explained the various points made in the speeches and added that they of Bhiwandi should indeed be grateful to the Bombay leaders for taking the trouble to come there and address them at that hour of the night at great inconvenience.

The last speech of the night was made by Mr. C. K. Naravanswami. He declared that it mattered very little whether the Round Table Conference was a success or a failure, for that was not the way for complete national independence. The failure of the Round Table Conference was the signal for the preparation for the next struggle which would, he had no doubt, be launched by the Congress before long. While the Congress was abiding by the Truce, Government had been preparing for war. If they wanted to have an idea of the lines of the future struggle they had only to look at Bengal and the United Provinces. He could assure the audience that the future struggle will be on an economic basis.

Sahibzada Adul Qayum then recited some poems showing the spirit of Islam. He said that eight lakhs of Pathans were this day ready to fight for the freedom of the country under the banner of the Congress and under the leadership of the Mahatma.

The meeting terminated at a very late hour in the night.

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New York Cotton.

TRADERS AWAITING BUREAU.

New York, Dec. 7.

The New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders have adopted waiting attitude in view of the Bureau report. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 5 points and finally closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points lower at 6.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 6.06c.

Every day January position is declining to 6.01 and at this level there is some unknown buying force which prevents the market from a further fall. The market shows a quiet but steady tone and the immediate future of cotton prices entirely depends upon the Bureau Report. This season all the monthly reports were bearish indicating increased yield but the market recently refused to lean on the bear side as the level of prices is believed to be attractive. There is practically no outside support and the general opinion remains divided.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January highest 6.06 (10-28 a.m.)

New York January lowest 6.01 (close)

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Not sufficient buying power to absorb the daily selling of hedges."

"We continue to favour selling on bulges."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: Dec. 7.	
December	6.01—04
March	6.21—02
May	6.38—03
July	6.55—02
October	6.81—02
Middling Spot	6.10—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York: Dec. 7.	
December	5.99—03
January	6.06—02
Middling Spot	606+6
New York: Dec. 7.	
January	6.04
March	6.23
May	6.39

New York Noon Call.

New York: Dec. 7.	
New York: 10.55 A. M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January	6.05
March	6.22
May	6.39
January	6.04
March	6.23
May	6.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATICS.

New York: Dec. 7.	bales.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	39,000
Day's Exports to great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the continent	27,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 7.

T T London on Berlin	14.22-1/2
T T London on Amstardam	8.08
T T London on Brussels	23.37
T T London on Madrid	39.59
T T London on Milan	64.25
T T London on Berne	16.73
T T London on Paris	83.12
T T London on Prague	110.00
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.25-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 7.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£12-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	£103
P & O Banking Corporation	£6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£80-1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£70-1/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£39
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£41-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	£51-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£93-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£88

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 7.

Copper Braziers	£53
Yellow Metal	Nominal £42
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	F. O. B. & Nominal £13-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£9-1/8
Tin English Ingots	£140-3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

WEAKNESS OF STERLING.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 5 to 6 points on weakness of sterling. Later in the day the only offering was selling at limits. Prices were held by the weakness of Exchange and the firmness of the Bombay market, due to certain extent to reduced private Indian cotton crop estimates. The afternoon was featureless with the conception of local straddle buying. The market closed quiet at a rise of 9 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 5.28d.

East Indian cotton prices closed firm at a rise of 8 to 16 points. Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet and irregular and closed at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 2 points.

The elAxandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Business in Spot cotton has been quiet this week on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange in the Futures section, in spite of the gravity of the general financial situation, the statistical position of cotton and no signs of any improvement in trade, the market has displayed remarkable steadiness, which has not entirely been due to the movements of Ster'ing, but also to the phenomenal holding movement in the South, where the farmers have grown food supplies and have been encouraged by the policy of the Farm Board to be content to hold their cotton until prices rise.

Prices in the Egyptian section have followed American futures.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables Cooperative, Japanese and Continental selling."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. Liverpool cable:—

"Think advance has gone far enough for the present."

"Market advanced owing to Silver Sterling."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

11-06 a.m. Liverpool market improved on weakness of Exchange and firmness of the Bombay market.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 7th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market very steady little pressure, great deal depends outside conditions, but believe current prices moderately safe; do not expect much change over Bureau."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Dec. 7. 10.10 A.M. Quotations.	Closing
December, 1931,		5.00+10
January, 1932,	4.96	4.98+09
February, 1932,		4.95+09
March, 1932,	4.94	4.96+09
April, 1932,		4.96+07
May, 1932,	4.95	4.96+06
June, 1932,		4.97+06
July, 1932,	4.97	4.97+09
August, 1932,		5.97+03
September, 1932,		4.98+03
October, 1932,	5.00	4.99+05
November, 1932,		5.00
December, 1932,		5.01
Middling Spot		5.28+09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Dec. 7.

SAKELARIDIS,

	Closing.
January	7.11
March	7.28
May	7.44
July	7.57
October	7.83
November	7.83...
December	7.83
F. G. F. Spot	7.35

INDIAN COTTON.

BENGAL.

	Closing.
Fully Good (Good Staple.)	4.78
Fine (Good Staple)	4.90
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.02

OOMRA.

	Closing.
Good	4.50
Fully Good	4.60
Fine	4.75

BENGAL.

	Closing.
Good	4.35
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.55

SCINDE.

	Closing.
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.55
Superfine	4.65

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £11/10/0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. Sellers Dec. £9/7/6

Linseed, Bombay, (London) ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £12/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Sellers Jan/Apl. 15/9

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt. Paid & Sellers May/Aug. 16/10-½

Bombay Cotton.

WONDERFUL SITUATION.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Wonderful situation has developed in Bombay cotton market and all past records are broken. Oomra D-J contract was quoted at a premium of As. 4 over Broach A-M delivery and Bengal D-J is quoted Rs. 16 below Broach. Those who sold short are paying their losses gracefully. There is no question of choice or judgment but the obligations of speculative enterprises must be fulfilled. The present abnormal situation is the natural outcome of a late and a small crop this year. The result will be a deadlock in Oomra and Bengal contracts as no mill or exporter will be willing to pay the present unduly high prices. It is a manipulated market and the present abnormal situation will be restored to normal conditions in the course of time, which may be some days, weeks or months but we are sure to return to normal differences.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 203 for Broach A-M and declined to Rs. 201-4 on long liquidation. At this level there was heavy short covering in Oomra & Bengal D-J contracts which hardened prices of Broach to Rs. 205-4 which Oomra D-J stood at Rs. 205-8 and Bengal D-J at Rs. 189-8. The present situation will be long remembered by cotton operators and will be looked upon as a wonder of short staple Indian cotton. There are records of long staple cotton fetching fancy prices and in 1910 during the well-known corner of Mr. Patten in New York, during the last four days of August shorts were forced to pay 4 cents but the advance disappeared in two days time with the expiry of August contract. Will history repeat again?

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points and it opened at a loss of 3 points.

Our market advanced to Rs. 206/ but later on declined in sympathy with improvement in Sterling Exchange. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. Rs. 203/4
Oomra D./J. Rs. 204/8
Oomra May Rs. 193
Bengal D./J. Rs. 190
Bengal March Rs. 182

SAMPIN KUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

December	92.90+1.30
March	98.60+0.40
June	102.00—0.10

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

100 Birla Bros. Sanam New 197
50 Japan Cotton Shirpur 201
42 Do. Jalna 205
31 Do. Mandusar 207
187 G. G. Kesha & Co. Ujjain 201 1/2
56 Do. Nandura 207
104 Do. Lasar 199 1/4
57 Oshman Suleman Neemuch 206 3/4
36 Do. Kapasan 191
32 Kotak & Co. Shegaon New 215/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	200	190
Bengal Fine	195	186
Bengal F.G.	190	181
Sindh-Punjab Fine	195	185
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	190	181
Wardha-Hingt Fine	221	207
Nagpur Savner Fine	224	209
Yeotmal Fine	211	203
Arvi Fine	213	204
Amraoti Fine	211	201
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	211	201
Mulkapur Fine	205	196
Khandesh Fine	205	194
Muthia F.G.		182
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		206
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.		199
Parbhani F.G.G.S.		202
Burwah Sanavad Fine		204
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine		194
Broach Fine		204
Broach F.G.		192
Miraj/Sangli		222
Ciraj/Sangli		222
Compta Good		232
Jinja		292
Busoga		297

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

2 Days.

		This year.
Khandesh	300	6,857
Central India	202	18,664
Barsi and Nagar	16	7,280
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,210
Berar	1,616	33,383
Central Provinces	179	11,027
Total Oomras	2,313	78,421
Dholera	362	19,133
N.-W. Provinces	300	8,129
Rajputana	158	7,084
Sind-Punjab	177	16,045
Broach	102	7,188
Coompta & Dharwar	245	7,229
Westerns-Northerns	199	6,103
Coccanada		13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		238
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian & African	2	27,014
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	3,778	189,569

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

-st Sept. to 3rd Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

		This year.
Europe	491	55,490
Japan & China	4,855	2/1,731
Coast Ports		16,435
Up-country by Rail		41,219
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		10277
Total	5,346	325,158

COTTEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 6-1/2

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 8.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/6
D. D. 1/6 1/32

LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jay./Feb.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 415
Banks Selling T T 415
Banks Buying T T 405

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 602
Banks Buying D D 702

AMSTERDAM
Banks Selling D D 60 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 204 Nominal, nal 204
Banks Selling D D 102 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 1/2 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 60 1/2

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.25 1/2. 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/0 8th inst.
Japan/London 3/0 3/4 7th inst.
London/Paris 83.50 7th inst.
London/Belgium 23.50 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.75 7th inst.
London/Italy 64.50 7th inst.
London/Berlin 14.22 7th inst.
London/Holland 8.10 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5.4.1 5th inst. £6.6.2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 5th inst. 20 1/2 7th inst.
Silfer London Forward 19 13/16 5th inst. 20 11/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/4 5th inst. 30 1/4 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 per cent 5th inst. 5 7/8 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 5th inst. 6 3/16 per cent 7th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Money:—Call 5 per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver. Small offerings. Little speculative buying.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper 52/5
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 83
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 61/2
4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91/10
4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/10.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 81/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 91
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 81-8.
6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 91/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/4
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/7
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 99/12
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57/4
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56/12
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 73
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91/4
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91/4
Tone of Market:—Weak.

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Wheat May	4 11 0
Linseed May	6 12 0
Castorseed	6 10 6
Cotton Seed	4 1 0
Groundnuts	6 8 0
Teelseed	6 8 0
Gram	28 0 0
Mowraseed	5 12 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	4 12 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bomoay, Dec. 8.

	Bales.
Khandesh	300
Central India	202
Barsi-Nugger	16
Berar	1,616
Central Provinces	179
Dholera	362
N.-W. Provinces	300
Rajputana	158
Sind-Punjab	177
Broach	102
Compta-Dharwar	245
Westerns-Northerns	119
Egyptians	2
Cotton	3,778
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,559
Linseed	191
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	593
Gingenyseeds	13,132
Poppyseeds	214
Groundnuts	34,671
Castorseeds	1,870
Rice	4,848
Myrabollams	7,559
Cottonseeds	8,980
Mowraseeds	306
Gram	3,176
Jcowar	9,538
Barley	941
Bajree	14,082
	Tons.
Coal	700

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. No Offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £13/7/6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. Sellers Dec/Jan. £12/2/6

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 7.

Demand Bills 325.25

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Fibbed, 1b. Spot Sellers 3-1/8d.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes, Sellers Dec. 27/6

Barletta Russo, per 63 b. Cargoes. Sellers Dec/Jan. 26/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Sellers Dec/Jan. 29/

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSCN.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/6 Highest Rs. 34/10 Lowest Rs. 34/4 Closing Rs. 34/7

Groundnuts Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 34/2 Highest Rs. 34/3 Lowest Rs. 33/14/6 Closing Rs. 33/15/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 23

C. & F. Calcutta.
December per cwt 9/6
Jan/Mar. per cwt 9/7-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 9/8.

C. & F. Karachi.
Jan/Mar. per cwt 9/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 7-12-31	5390000	6278000
Receipts Yesterday 7-12-31	30000	62000
Exports to date 7-12-31	3129000	3438000
Stock at Ports 4-12-31	4771000	4104000
Stock Interior Towns 4-12-31	2208000	1793000
Stock Liverpool 4-12-31	789000	883000
Visible Supply 4-12-31	9212000	8156000
Quantity in Sight 4-12-31	8652000	9095000
Quantity out of Sight 4-12-331	4637000	4027000

BROACH COTTON WALL CHART

We have received a copy of Wall chart showing weekly cotton prices of Broach for the last ten years from Ranchhoddas Guruji, Cotton Broker, 428, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. It contains very useful information about cotton trade, cotton crops in India and the United States of America with highest and lowest prices of American Cotton. It is a first production of its kind and the compiler has taken great pains. It is mounted on cloth and considering the amount of labour utility and cost, its price of Rs. 2/8 is not high. Every man interested in cotton trade will be well advised to get a copy of it for his guidance.

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Both Gold and Silver Market ruled firm during the early part of the day on active buying. Gold advanced to Rs. 30-14-0 and Silver rose to Rs. 64/6. However later on prices eased off owing to improvement in Dollar Sterling Cross Rate. Quotations in hne evening were as under:

Bar Gold Spot	30	11	6
Magsar	30	11	3
Bar Silver Spot	63	10	0
Magsar	63	12	0
Magsar Teji Mandi	2	8	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 7.

Silver.—Little speculative buying. Small offering.

Spot	20-1/2
Forward	20-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 7.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6/6/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Govenment Report.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents stating that the second Government Estimate of the Egyptian is as under:—

Sakel	1,310,000
Other long staple	510,000
Upper and Zagor	4.380,000
Total	6,200,000

Estimate of Alexandria Produce is 6,350,000.

RANPUR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, December 7.

The Municipal elections were held recently for the coming session. Eight persons were elected from Hindu section and four persons from Muslim section. 3 seats are to be filled in by nomination. Keen contest is expected for the presidentship.

The elected candidates are:—

Jajraj Jagjivandas; Vithaldas Maganlal; Harjivandas Malukchand; Shivlal Jivanlal; Masru Man Kumbhar; Hargovind Fulchand; Jethalal Mulji; Divchand Narendas; Dadhabhai Bhudarbhai; Motibhai Masaheb; Jivabhai Jivanbhai; Bapjiraj Khodbhabhai.

BARODA MILL STRIKE ENDS.

AHMEDABAD, December 8.

Strike in Sayaji Mills of Baroda has been settled amicably as a result of negotiations between the agent of the Mills and the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Association. The Agent has agreed to reinstate 13 out of 14 alleged victimised workmen, and to consider sympathetically the case of the remaining one. The agent has also agreed to consider the other grievances of the workmen.—A.P.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, December 8.

Dr Dhanrantrai Mehta has been appointed professor of Mathematics of Baluddin College, Junagarh.

It is learnt that foreign clothes worth Rs. 1 or 2 lakhs has been imported here.

The Alfred High School has started publishing a magazine.

REHABILITATION OF SILVER.

(Continued from page 6).

Central Banks would try to make payments through gold, selling their silver stocks at the higher open market prices to obtain it.

AN INTERNATIONAL SILVER SYNDICATE.

This means that there should be an international silver syndicate of Central Banks which would also maintain market prices for silver at the agreed level. They should be prepared to buy up all the output offered by the mines when it is in excess of the commercial demand for the metal. They should also be prepared to place on the market their own supplies if the production went below the commercial requirements, thus endangering the reserve for their liabilities. The position would be quite different from their attitude towards the gold output from the mines, where they have only to buy up all excess production beyond non-monetary demand, but are under no obligation to sell their holdings for the benefit of the commercial buyers.

AT WHAT PRICE?

What would be the price at which this stabilisation would be made? The Latin Union worked on the basis of fifteen to one against gold, which seemed eminently suitable when the Union started but silver broke away both ways from this ratio. At the present time, the ratio is about seventy to one, that is the price of one tola of gold is seventy times the price of one tola of silver. In India, of course, owing to the duty on silver, the price is only about fifty to one. The suggested ratio is 30 to 1 and even 20 to 1. But if the Central Banks will thus maintain a guaranteed price level, there would result a feverish activity in silver mining and there might also be a harmful effect on the economic forces affecting the production of tin, copper and other secondary metals, which would thus receive an undeserved bounty from this source.

THE PLAN IS NOT LIKELY TO SUCCEED.

While it is dangerous to prophecy anything in these days, when the foundations of economics are being upset, it might be safe to say this, that the rehabilitation of silver in the form proposed will probably conduce to a more undesirable kind of international distrust and jealousy. It is, of course, quite open to nations which cannot find any kind of backing for their note issue to buy silver at current prices and use it as metallic backing. But it stands to reason that neither France nor the United States, for example, who have in their handst almost all the available gold supply, would agree to exchange any part of it for silver to any appreciable degree. The scheme does not appeal to one as sound though it is plausible. Senator Pittman has declared that the proposed agreement would not work and that would seem to be an authoritative statement on the success of the plan.

JEENA'S TOUR PROGRAMME

JALGAON (Ajanta Caves) Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Sanchi.	23-12-31 to 2-1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 150/-
Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi, Sanchi.	23-12-31 to 2-1-32	1st Rs. 275/- 2nd Rs. 125/-

Inclusive of Conveyances, Meals, Guides, etc.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1931

Mr. Lalji Pendse Jailed.

CONVICTED ON BOTH CHARGES AND GIVEN 12 MONTHS R. I. AND RS. 1,000 FINE

His Speeches Excited Feelings Of Hatred Against Government, Says Magistrate.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the two cases in which Mr. Lalji Pendse stood charged under section 124 A for two speeches one of which he delivered on the occasion of the Jatin Day and the other in connection with the Roy Week at meetings held under the auspices of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500 in the first charge and to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six month R.I. on the second charge, the sentences are to run concurrently.

CHAUPATTP SPEECH.

In the first case the accused was charged for making a seditious speech at a meeting held on September 13 on the Chaupatti sands under the auspices of the Navjdwan Bharat Sabha to commemorate the anniversary of Jatin Das The accused admitted that he made the speech but contended that his speech was not correctly reported by the C. I. D. reporter.

SPEAKER'S INTENTION.

According to the Magistrate the intention of the speaker was the most important question in such cases. If the natural and probable effect of the speech on the people to whom it was addressed was one of hatred and contempt against the Government disaffection would be excited against it and then it would be justifiable to say that the speech was made with intent to create feelings of hatred. The court should also take into consideration the time, place, circumstances and the occasion and the particular class of people to whom the speech was addressed.

NON-VIOLENCE CONDEMNED?

The Magistrate further observed that it would be absurd to ask what would be the effect of a speech or an article upon the minds of people reading it in a London drawing roim or in the Yacht Club in Boubay. It must be considered what effect it would make upon the kind of persons gathered at the meeting. The accused found fault wih the Congressmen for their creed of non-violence and extolled the revolutionary methods of Jatin Das and the M.N. Roy the former of whom according to the accused was a revolutionary who used bombs and pistols. The accused asked the audience to follow in the foot steps of Jatin Das and his intention to preach violence was clear from that. He asked the audience to overthrow the British Government by revolutionary methods.

TO OVERTHROW BRITISH GOVT. BY VIOLENCE?

The Magistrate further remarked that after reading the speech as a whole there was no doubt that the accused meant the overthrow of British Rule in India by violence and his speech was not a learned disquisition on Imperialism and Capitalism as was contended by the Defence Counsel. The accused also attempted to create feelings of disloyalty among the police and military.

The Magistrate held that the C. I. D. reporter's version of the accused's speech was a correct rendering of the purport of his speech. He found the accused guilty on the first charge and sentenced him as above.

ROY WEEK SPEECH.

The second charge related to the speech delivered by the accused on September 28, at the Tulsi Pipe Road, in connection with the "Roy Week."

The accused in his statement admitted having made the speech and stated that his audience consisted of simple minded illiterate persons who would not understand things put to them catagorically. The accused in his speech said that the Imperialists and Capitalists would never release the labour leaders and would put them down with bullets.

Though he used the words "Imperialists and Capitalists" the Magistrate thought that it was clear from the speech that he referred to the Government. At any rate the audience consisting of simple-minded and illiterate persons would understand the speech as such. It would be too much to expect that audience to appreciate the subtleties and distinction between Imperialism and Imperial Government. The speech was certainly an attempt to excite feelings of hatred toward the Government He described the Government as "Dacoits and Badmashes."

The Magistrate found the accused guilty on this charge also and sentenced him as above.

BI-CAMERAL LEGISLATURE FOR BURMA.

Divergent Views.

RE; POWERS, COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF ELECTION

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Unanimous views in favour of a Second Chamber were expressed by the Burma Round Table Conference, when considering in Committee the question of a Second Chamber, but there was some slight divergence of opinion regarding the Upper Chamber's powers. The Committee expressed the opinion that regarding ordinary legislation, there should be equality with the Lower Chamber, but the majority of speakers opposed similar equality in respect of financial matters.

Opinion generally favoured a Chamber from one-third to one-fifth the size of the lower chamber, membership of 30 to 50 being suggested. Mr. Tarrawaddy Pu demanding direct election, agreed with Mr. Ba Pe in opposing nomination. Other views favoured a composite method whereby a part of the House would be directly elected, a part returned by the Lower House and a part nominated by Cabinet.

Messrs Cowasjee and Glanville advocated an Upper House, half directly elected and half nominated by the Governor, the former urging the necessity of representation of minorities. It was generally agreed that the qualification for membership should be high, but lower than that for the Council of State.—Reuter.

MUSLIM-JEWISM RELATION IN PALESTINE.

Grand Mufti Aware Of His Responsibility

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The question of Muslim-Jewish relations in Palestine was raised in the Commons by Colonel Wedgwood who referred to the intention of the Muslim Congress at Jerusalem to discuss the defence of the Islamic Holy Places, including the "Wailing Wall", and asked whether any attempt to stir up religious feelings against the Jews and the Christians would be held to be a ground for action by the Government.

Sir Robert Hamilton replied that he had no reason to aprehend that attempts would be made to stir up religious feelings either against the Jews or the Christians As a result of the enquiries he had made of the High Commissioner, Sir Robert Hamilton was assured that the Grand Mufti who had issued the invitations to the Congress, realised his responsibilities and was anxious to conduc the Congress in such a manner a not to embarrass the British o the Palestine Administration.—Reuter.

Meerut Accused's Bail Application Dismissed

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The Allahabad High Court ha dismissed the bail application of S. V. Ghate, an accused in th Meerut conspiracy case, Mr. Justice Kendall holding with the sessions Judge that Ghate is not a sick and infirm person.—A. P.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS WITH DUTCH RUBBER EXPERTS.

Official Report After Definite Decision.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Nothing is known at the Netherland's Legation, the Colonial office or the Rubber-growers Association about the reported visit of the Dutch rubber experts mentioned in the message of 5th December. Nevertheless Reuter learns that secret negotiations are possibly taking place in London with regard to which official report will not be issued unless a definite decision is reached.—Reuters Special.

A S. AFRICAN SENSATION.

Summons Issued Against Newspaper.

FOR PUBLISHING IRISH SWEEP RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Cape Town.—A sensation has been caused in the newspaper world by Government issuing summons against a South African newspaper under the Cape Act of 1879 for publishing results of the Irish Sweep on Manchester November Handicap. This is first time that Government has taken action against Sweeps.—Reuer.

SEPARATION FROM BURMA

Shan States' Desire

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The desire of the Shan States to remain separate from Burma regarding the latter as an ally in the British Commonwealth was expressed by Mr. Hsipaw when the Burma Round Table Conference took up this morning the future position of the States He advanced that historical political, geographical and ethnological arguments would support the maintenance of the States as a separate entity.

He said that the chiefs did not desire any step that would limit their authority. He argued that it would be intolerable hardship to impose a new code of laws instead of the customary laws. The Shan people were not ready for a completely strange form of government. The States had their own scheme of reforms which had received sympathetic consideration of His Majesty's Government.

It was eventually agreed to leave, for later consideration and discussion, matters of mutual interest between Burma and its States on the assumption that for the present the States did not desire representation in the legislature. The suggestion for the appointment of a sub-committee to examine the point for adjustment between the States and the Government of Burma was also left over.

Preliminary to the consideration of the legislature. Mr. Tharrawaddy Pu urged the Government to declare what degree of responsibility it was prepared to give to Burma, but Lord Lothian pointed out that the purpose of the Conference was to hear the delegates' views before Government reached conclusion.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne also contended that it was the duty of the Conference itself to produce a plan.—Reuter.

YOUNG PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Formal Meetings.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Basle.—The first day's meetings of the Young Plan Advisory Committee to discuss Germany's capacity to pay reparations were merely formal. The Italian Sgr Beneduce was elected President after the American Mr. Stewart had declined. Simultaneously the Committee of Bankers is meeting here to discuss the "Frozen" German credits. Owing to divergent views of delegates deliberations are likely to be prolonged and difficult.—Reuters Special.

LEAGUE COUNCIL AGREES ON MANCHURIA RESOLUTION

China And Japan Asked To Avoid Possibility Of Clash.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Paris.—The Council of the League of Nations has agreed on the Manchuria resolution and decided to drop the idea of a neutral zone at Chonchow where the Council recognises the "status quo," but invite China and Japan to avoid all possibility of a clash.

There will be a public meeting, probably the last on this question, of the Council on Wednesday.—Reuter.

PRINCE NICHOLA'S ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Annulment Denied.

PRINCE TO RENOUNCE ROYAL RIGHTS?

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Bucharest.—Although the annulment of Prince Nicholas' marriage is denied, it is reported that the demand for annulment has been addressed to the President of the Burcharest Tribunal.

Meanwnile Prince Nicholas has been sentenced by the Supreme Army Council to two months' detention for marrying without the consent of superior officers.

It is rumoured that Prince Nicholas contemplates renouncing his royal rights rather than submit to annulment.

STATES' PEOPLE PREPARE FOR DIRECT ACTION.

Bhopal's "No" To Demand Of Fundamental Rights

The Publicity Officer, Indian States People's Conference, Rangur. wires:

The following message has been received from the Indian States People's Delegation from London:—

In connection with our interview with the Nawab of Bhopal on the 26th of November His Eighness having desired Mahatmaji's presence during the delegation's interview, Mahatmaji consented but owing to indisposition could no come. The delegation's interview with the Nawab Saheb lasted well over two hours during which time a very frank discussion on the Indian States people's problem took place. The States people's minimum demands were elaborated and discussed. The Nawab Saheb insisted on dropping the demand for inclusion of declaration of fundamental rights in the future Federal Constitution. The delegation did not approve this, but suggested alternatives and said they were prepared for failure of R. T. C. on that point, as such break would afford them an opportunity for strengthening their position by further vigorous propaganda. They would be preparing for direct action wherever necessary before the next settlement when greater demands shall have to be conceded by Princes.

NAGPUR CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Assaulting Police Constables?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Gopi Kisan Agarwalla, Additional District Sessions Judge Nagpur in which eight Congress volunteers and four others were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of assaulting police constables in Itwari. Brijmohan, Pannalal, Bholasingh and Wasudeo (Congress volunteers) and three others were acquitted.

The appeals filed by the other accused were dismissed.

Cause Of Dutch Air Mail Accident.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Amsterdam.—The fatal accident to the Dutch air mail cabled yesterday was due to the pilot opening the hatch before leaving, owing to extreme heat. The Siamese officer warned him of the danger, but he was apparently not understood. A strong current entered through the open hatch and prevented ascent of the heavily-loaded plane.—Reuters Special.

GERMANY EXPECTS HUGE RAILWAY DEFICIT

To Be Made Up By Wage-Cut.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Berlin.—Ten per cent. reduction, equivalent to 300,000,000 marks, is expected in the Railway revenue as a result of lowering the freight rates on coal and other vital necessities. It is hoped to balance the loss by a reduction of Railwaymen's wages and from the anticipated increased volume of traffic.

HUNGER-MARCHERS RAID WASHINGTON.

Clamour For Seeing Hoover.

ENTRY TO SENATE FLOOR DISALLOWED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Washington.—1,500 "hunger marchers" who arrived in lorries and motor-cars from all parts of the United States clamoured for President Hoover outside the White House when the 72nd Congress opened. Strong posses of police bristling with machine-guns and teargas bombs guarded the Capitol and the White House. Previously the marchers, including many Negroes endeavoured to gain admission to floor of the Senate. They were twice repulsed by police.—Reuter's Special.

POONA YOUTH TO STAND BY "BRAVE BENGAL"

POONA, December 7.

The Executive Committee of the Poona Youth League has passed a resolution condemning the Bengal Ordinance and appealing to Maharashtra youths to organise themselves for the approaching fight and to stand by side of brave Bengal in the hour of this very ordeal.—A.P.

SHIRPUR AGRICULTURISTS CONFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT CHALLENGED

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIRPUR, December 8.

Shirpur Taluka Agriculturist Conference held yesterday was largely attended by representative agriculturists. Madhavrao Bhosale ex-M.L.C., presided Among other resolutions, one challenged the Government to prove their "Anewari" the President sent pertinent resolutions to Mamlatdar of Prant, Collector, and Commissioner.

A Committee of influential agriculturists was appointed to push further work.

SIR AKBAR "EN ROUTE" TO ROME AND INDIA.

LONDON, December 7.

Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari flew to Paris from London this morning "en route" to Rome, where they will join the two Hyderabad Princes and their brides, and proceed to Brindisi where they will embark for India —Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST JODHPUR CONVICTIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, December 8.

According to a resolution of the Rajputana Central India Indian States Subjects' Conference, Mr. Kanahiyalal Kalantri, vice President, was sent for an enquiry into Bundi terrorism, and murders of Gopilal Maheshwari and Ramnath Kudal. He has returned after investigations and a report will be published immediately

Rajputana Madhyabharat Sabha strongly protested against the conviction of Messrs. Narsingdas, Janarain Danram, and Kanmal Maheshwarie of Jodhpur and congratulated them on their preferring to go to jail instead of paying fine.

GOVT'S REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED.

"PREMIER'S STATEMENT A PLOT TO DECEIVE INDIA"

AHMEDABAD, December 8.

The Central Executive Committee of the Gujrat Youth League resolved yesterday, at a meeting held at Baroda, condemning "the repressive policy of the Government in U. P. and Frontier Province and Madras and other parts of India, besides promulgating the Bengal Ordinance virtually resulting in a regime of martial law, with a view to crushing the Congress activities" and opining that the Premier's statement was "an Imperialist plot for deceiving India."

"The meeting also decided to postpone the Gujrat Youth Conference, to be held at Surat, till the second week of January in order that the Conference might be enabled to consider the political situation with greater clarity after the arrival of Gandhiji.—A.P.

PRINCIPLE OF QUOTA FOR WHEAT.

Will It Apply To Canada And Australia?

MR. THOMAS TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the Commons, asked whether the Government intended to apply the principle of quota for wheat to imports from Canada and Australia, and the process of applying the same, Mr. MacDonald said that Mr. Thomas was making a statement on this subject this week.

"AXE" IN INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Revision Of Scale And Cut In Salaries Contemplated.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

The need for retrenchment and revision of scale of salaries for the future is, I understand, being increasingly recognised not only by the Government but semi-Government institutions. Thus the Indian Red Cross Society, whose scale of salaries was highly pitched, considering the standard of clerical and secretarial work is also considering this matter. It is reported that it has just decided, to reduce from Rs. 750 to Rs. 500, pay of the Director of Junior Red Cross.

No information is available with regard to the salary of other staff and measures contemplated in that respect but it is likely that not only cut will be introduced, practically on the lines in force in Government offices but that authorities of the society may have to consider the whole question of revision of salaries which are comparatively higher than those in other countries and which Indian political opinion has always considered much higher than the standard of work justifies.

The fact that the salary of the Director of Junior Red Cross has been reduced shows that the authorities are in earnest about this question and wish to promote economical expenditure of public funds.

S. MANMOHAN SINGH TO UNDERTAKE FLIGHTS.

TO LONDON, CAPETOWN AND AUSTRALIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 8.

(SPECIAL). I understand that S. Manmohan Singh, who flew from London to Karachi, and was undergoing a training to qualify himstlf for the work as an aerodrome officer, is asking for leave with a view to undertake long distance flights, from London to Capetown, then from Capetown to India and thereafter from India to Australia and back. He has been given the leave, but no further Government assistance or patronage.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PASSES EASTWARDS.

POONA, December 8.

The unsettled conditions in Southwest of Bay of Bengal are more marked to-day and a few falls of rain have occurred in South Madras. The Western disturbance has passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local falls of rain or snow here.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: —Sonamars one quarter of an inch; Pamban three; Kodaikanal a half and Trivandrum, Nagapatam and Trichinopoly a quarter. —A.P.

AIRMAN KIGSFORD SMITH.

ALLAHABAD, December 8.

Airman Kingsford Smith arrived here at 6.45 this morning and left at five past eight for Karachi.—A.P.

ISOLATING CHITTAGONG

Panicky Rumours In Calcutta

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' PROTEST AGAINST PRESS GAG.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

At the general meeting held last evening, the Indian Journalists' Association adopted a resolution strongly protesting against the prohibitory order imposed on newspapers by the Government regarding the publication of information about police and military in the Chittagong District.

The Association viewed with grave concern the total absence of news about the affairs in Chittagong, since the promulgation of the ordinance XI, resulting in all sorts of wild and panicky rumours which are afloat here and increasingly gaining ground.

ISOLATING CHITTAGONG.

The meeting expressed deep indignation at the action taken by the authorities to withhold all news about Chittagong, which obviously showed the intention to isolate Chittagong from the rest of the country.

The office of the "Panchajanya," a vernacular Nationalist Daily of Chittagong was raided by police on the 3rd instant and its Editor and Manager were arrested on a charge of publishing news about the movement of soliers, but were subsequently released on a technical ground after a summary trial and warning being given. This was the first case of arrest under the Ordinance XI.

ARRESTS GALORE.

In connexion with the recent Arms Act raid in the city. 14 were arrested.

After trial, the Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged 11 of them. 9 of whom were re-arrested immediately under the Bengal Ordinance. The remaining three were remanded to custody.

Yesterday morning, a young man was arrested under the ordinance in Calcutta after the police raid on a house.

On the 6th instant, police searched the house of a pleader of Bagerhat and arrested his son and another young man, a student of the local college under the Ordinance.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan Leaves For India.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Round Table Conference delegate Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan has left for Venice "enroute" to India.—Reuter.

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